The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 312.

POLITICAL.

Conference of Anti-Grant Men in New York City.

An Almost Unanimous Feeling in Favor of Greeley.

The Kentucky and Nebraska Democracy Indorse the Cincinnati Nominations.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay to Speak in Springfield Next Wednesday.

Mr. Colfax Declines to Run for Congressman-at-Large.

Congressional Nominations—Miscellaneous Items.

THE ANTI-GRANT CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 20.—In pursuance of the call signed by Carl Schurz, Jacob D. Cox, William Cullen Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, David A. Wells, and Jacob Brinkerhoff, a conference of gentlemen who, in the language of the call, "are opposed to the present Administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort in the coming Presidential election," was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, this afternoon and evening. Of the prominent persons invited, more than one hundred were in attendance, representing all sections of the country. Among those present were J. H. Stewart, of Virginia; Carl Schurz and Trumbull; Governor Randolph, of New Jersey; Judge Brinkerhoff, David A. Wells, ex-Governor Solomon, General Cox, of Ohio; Mr. Bryant, Judge Campbell, of North Carolina; Oswald Ottendorfer, Mr. Daentzer, of the *Anzeiger des Westens*; Parke Godwin, General John A. ...; John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Register*; ... B. Baldwin, of Virginia; Bradley Johnson, of Virginia; Samuel Johnson, of Virginia; J. H. Bromley, of Hartford, Conn.; Thos. T. Grand, St. Louis, Mo.; ... T. Barnes, Augusta, Ga.; Isaac Butts, Rochester, N. Y.; General H. T. Reid, Keokuk, Iowa; L. Hammond, Philadelphia; A. Rummings, Philadelphia; General Henry A. Barnum, Syracuse; Moses Sumner, Thomas Doane, New Jersey; Joe L. Fiske, Montana; John Kline, Philadelphia; John Mullaly, the ...; Homer A. Nelson, and Andrew H. Green; Daniel R. Goodloe, North Carolina; J. B. Lowrey, of Pennsylvania; Carl Daentzer, editor of the St. Louis *Anzeiger*; Governor Walker, of Virginia; Emilius Roehs, editor of the *Volksfreund*, Cincinnati; Judge J. B. Stallo, Cincinnati; Judge Oliver, of Cincinnati; Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa; Julius Dexter, of Ohio; Judge Spencer, of Syracuse; John B. Grinnell, of Iowa; Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; General Jno. S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and many other well-known persons whose names have been given before.

Senator Schurz was in constant demand at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, but all attempts to see him signally failed, except in a few favored instances. The Senator was busily engaged in getting his family off for Europe. Delegations in the meantime moved about in a mysterious way, conversing with ... gentlemen among themselves, and full of their subject, but each one a sphinx to the outside world.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, at 1 p. m., nothing very unusual was observable. There were only a few loungers in the entrance hall, and but for the appearance of three or four officers, no one would have supposed anything beyond the usual daily routine in the hotel was about to take place. About 2 o'clock p. m., the excitement near the Committee rooms began to increase, and gentlemen who had been invited to attend the Conference arrived rapidly at the hotel and kept the waiters busy showing them to the rooms. No. 52 was, at this hour, strictly guarded by policemen and a small boy, and no one was admitted unless provided with the requisite credentials. Beyond the door of No. 52, at the end of the corridor, is a small dining room, in which the conference was had. The dining tables had been removed. A large round table was placed on the right of entrance for the President, and about 150 chairs occupied the space in front. From 2 to 3 o'clock gentlemen dropped into the room after passing the orders of the Committee, and at 3 o'clock or a few minutes afterward, William Cullen Bryant, Ottendorfer, Phelps, and Charles H. Marshall, entered the room, followed by about sixty or seventy gentlemen; the entire number present probably not exceeding 130. The doors were then closed, and no one was allowed to lounge near them, so that there was no probability of hearing what took place in the room. The utmost vigilance was taken to guard against reporters. The afternoon session was merely to organize. Mr. Bryant was spoken of for the Presidency of the body, but declined. Jacob D. Cox was chosen President, Mr. Bryant and General Dix, Vice Presidents, and Henry D. Lloyd, Secretary. At 4 o'clock, the conference adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

LATER.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Conference at Fifth avenue continues in session at 1:30 this morning. Its tone is decidedly in favor of Greeley, but no conclusions have yet been arrived at. Senator Trumbull made a speech for Greeley declaring a third ticket at Baltimore would elect Grant, if Greeley and Brown can be united on the ticket will sweep the country like a whirlwind. At the suggestion of Senator Schurz, it was resolved that each State have a spokesman, and that speeches be limited to five minutes each. David A. Wells expressed some objection to Greeley, but preferred him to Grant. Forsyth, of Alabama, Foster, of Connecticut, Hilliard, of Georgia, and several others, spoke in favor of Greeley. Horace White preferred Trumbull, but now would go for Greeley. Henry Waterson, of Louisville, said all roads away from Greeley lead to Grant, and Greeley is a necessity. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, would favor any Free Trade ticket, and cannot support Greeley. Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, and Parke Goodwin, of the New York *Post*, occupied the same ground, and will support a straight-out Democratic nomination at Baltimore if the platform has a Free Trade plank. At last accounts from the hotel, Carl Schurz was delivering a big speech in favor of Greeley and Brown, amid applause plainly showing the sympathy of the large majority of the conference.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference met at 3 p. m. The following delegates were present: Senators Schurz and Trumbull; General Cox, of Ohio; General B. H. Hill, and J. C. Hiliger, of Georgia; J. H. Bromley, of the Hartford *Post*; Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey; J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts; David A. Wells, Wm. Cullen Bryant; Waterson, of the Louisville *Courier Journal*; Hiram Barney, of New York; Senator Rice, of Arkansas; Wm. M. Grosvenor; Theodore Tilton, of the *Golden Age*, an outside delegate; Governor Walker, of Virginia, and Senator Stockton, of New Jersey.

General Cox was called to the Chair, and stated the object of the Conference to be a fusion of elements opposed to Grant.

Senator Trumbull then rose. He said, while not fully indorsing the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, they (the Liberal Republicans) had gone so far that retreat was impossible. If a man of acknowledged reputation could be brought into the field he (Trumbull) would support him; but, under the existing state of affairs, he saw no option but to support Greeley.

Brief remarks were made by several others, and the Conference adjourned at 6 o'clock, to meet again in the evening.

At the evening meeting of the Conference Carl Schurz proposed that there should be a call by States, to get an expression of sentiment, and that there should be one representative from each State. The first State called was Alabama, represented by Forsyth, who went for Greeley. Rice, of Arkansas, went for Greeley. The next State called was Connecticut, represented by Hon. David A. Wells, who said he was determined, under any circumstances, not to support Grant, and whether he supported Greeley or not depended very materially as to whether, in his opinion, Greeley was the most favorable candidate presented.

Ex-Governor English said that the Democratic party of Connecticut was all for Greeley. Henry W. Hillyer, of Georgia, made a speech strongly in favor of Greeley.

Horace White said that both the Democratic and Republican parties had served their purposes, and that Greeley had best suit both.

General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, said he had been in favor of Greeley, but if he should be nominated at Baltimore, he would carry his State for him.

Kentucky was next called, Henry Waterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, being the speaker. He said that he spoke in behalf of the South, and in an earnest and hearty appeal implored a union on Greeley and Brown as the only means for the emancipation of the South. He represented Kentucky to be almost a unit in favor of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. His speech was conceded to be one of the most effective and determined efforts of the session.

Mr. Atkinson said he was for free trade, regardless of Greeley or Grant.

On the part of New York, Parke Godwin made a speech, in which he strongly denounced the idea of supporting Greeley under any circumstances.

Judge Narr, of New Jersey, and Judge Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, made strong speeches for Greeley and against the bolters from the Cincinnati nominees.

Shortly after 1 this morning the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

Schurz made the chief speech of the evening. He said he must support Greeley from necessity.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT WATSEKA, IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., June 20.—The first Liberal Republican Convention in Iroquois County was held to-day. It was well attended, notwithstanding the busy season among farmers, and the character of the delegates present must forever set a rest in this quarter the senseless cry of sorehead. Asa B. Raff, Esq., of this city, one of the oldest, staunchest, and most influential Republicans in this county, was made Chairman, and D. W. Graves, Esq., of Sheldon Township, chosen Secretary. The following delegates were selected to the State Convention at Springfield: A. S. Austin, Lodi; E. Grenard, A. R. Raff, Middleport; A. M. Giffelt, A. M. Belmont, E. Doolittle, Onarga; J. A. Merman, Onarga; D. W. Ayers, Sheldon, B. F. Master, Milford; J. W. Stearns, Mastertown; Joseph Hall, Artesia; George T. Bell, Ash Grove; Groosy, J. B. Harriman. Among the delegates present was Geo. B. Winter, of Orange, who is a native of Massachusetts, and attended the first Republican Convention ever held in that State. In some well-timed remarks he called attention to the fact that he is acting now with the same men he was then, while the then opponents of the party, like Logan, Butler, and others, have possession of the machinery, and are running it in the interest of Grant and his relatives.

The best of feeling prevailed in the Convention, and splendid reports were given from the various towns.

After the Baltimore Convention there will be a regular stampede from Grant to Greeley. In 1867 Grant had 1,434 majority in the county, but it is now a matter of positive doubt whether he can carry it at all in 1872. The *Iroquois Times* is doing effective work for the cause.

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY TO SPEAK AT SPRINGFIELD NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20.—Governor Palmer received a letter from Hon. Cassius M. Clay to-day, of which the following is a copy:

WHITEHALL POST OFFICE, Ky., June 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I speak at Springfield, Ohio, the 25th inst. Can, therefore, say with certainty, I will be with you on the 26th. Yours truly, (Signed) C. M. CLAY.

To Governor JOHN PALMER, Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Clay, during his stay in the city, will be the guest of Governor Palmer.

From present indications the Democratic Convention to be held in this city on the 26th inst. will be largely attended.

A Grant and Wilson Club will be organized here to-morrow night.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MORRIS, Ill., June 20.—The Republican Congressional Convention assembled here to-day, at 2 o'clock, in the Court House. Franklin M. Corwin, of LaSalle, was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and S. H. Dewey, of Grundy, for Member of the State Board of Equalization, also by acclamation. Brief addresses were made by F. M. Corwin, Irus Coy, and Lucien Crocker. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost harmony.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 20.—At a meeting of the delegates of the Fourth Congressional Convention, held here to-day, Hon. David Gooding was nominated by acclamation for Congressman. The nomination of Greeley and Brown was heartily indorsed.

NEW JERSEY LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.—The New Jersey Liberal Republican State Convention met to-day. It was meagrely attended. James M. Scovell, General Kilpatrick, and others were present. H. W. Gale presided, with several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Gale made an earnest speech on taking the chair. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and candidates, and asking the co-operation of other parties. A State Executive Committee was appointed.

Several counties were not represented.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

OMAHA, June 20.—The Democratic State Convention met at Lincoln, Nebraska, to-day, for the purpose of selecting delegates for the Baltimore Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the Cincinnati Convention. The following delegates were elected: G. L. Miller, Douglas County; W. A. Coleman, of Lancaster; Judge Thomas, Omaha; J. C. Crawford, of Elkhorn Valley; Dr. Black, of Cass; W. H. Platt, of Hall.

The delegates were instructed to act as a majority to represent the will of the Convention, which then adjourned.

MR. COLFAX DECLINES.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—The name of Hon. Schuyler Colfax having been proposed recently for candidate for Congressman-at-Large, that gentleman publishes the following despatch in the *Journal* of this city:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 18.

To the Editor of the Journal:

While gratefully appreciating the political regard which has connected my name with the nomination for Congressman-at-Large, its acceptance, for many reasons, would be utterly impossible.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20.—The Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort to-day, and elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention,—all Greeley and Brown men—and appointed electors with similar feelings. The resolutions denounce Grant and his Administration, reaffirm the Democratic platform of 1868, instruct the delegates to act in the Baltimore Convention so as to unite all elements in opposition to Grant's re-election.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PONTIAC, Ill., June 20.—The Liberal Republicans of Livingston County, met in Convention at Pontiac to-day. Dr. J. F. Farley, of Fairbury, was chosen Chairman, and the following persons were chosen delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention, to be held at Springfield, June 26, 1872: S. H. Bancker, J. S. Blackburn, Charles Hinze, W. K. Prince, W. C. Burleigh, J. A. Gorbach, and Byron Phelps.

THE STRAIGHT-TICKET DEMOCRATS HOLD A MEETING IN NEW YORK.

LONG BRANCH, June 20.—A number of Democrats, representing the different States, met this noon, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in secret conference, and are still in session. The meeting is called for the purpose of securing a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—At Baton Rouge nothing was accomplished by either of the Conventions. The Pinchbackers seem anxious to compromise, but the Packardites are lukewarm, and will only fuse upon their own terms, having Packard Chairman of the State Central Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENEVA, Ill., June 20.—At the Republican town caucus here, yesterday, delegates favorable to Farnsworth, for Congress, were chosen to the County Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20.—The Democratic delegates of Connecticut to the Baltimore Convention met in this city to-day. Though pledged to no candidate, the unanimous expression of the delegates was in favor of Greeley and Brown.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Attorney General Williams comes back with the most astonishing accounts of the popularity of Grant in Oregon, which state is entitled to three votes in the Electoral College. He says Grant is so popular with the people that they receive his name with enthusiasm, and that he will carry that state like a whirlwind, because said he, "General Grant is stronger than the Republican party."

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Liberal Republican State Committee, at its meeting a few days ago, ordered that the Liberal Republican organization should be maintained throughout the State, and at once perfected in every county where not already complete. It is officially announced that reports are received, showing that a larger number of Liberal Republicans now support the Cincinnati ticket than supported the Liberal State ticket two years ago.

DETROIT, June 20.—The Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention in this county met at Dearborn to-day. A resolution denouncing Mr. Greeley was introduced, and a substitute pleding the support of the Democracy of this county to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention; but, after a hot discussion, the Convention adjourned, and passed neither of them.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REBEL CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has just made an important decision regarding claims of rebels existing before the war. The Quartermaster General transmitted to Comptroller Brodhead for his decision a claim from a pardoned rebel for military supplies furnished in 1860. It was claimed by the applicant that by the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, a pardon or amnesty reinstates a rebel claimant in his right to recover for property forfeited to or confiscated by the United States Government; that such an act of pardon is not merely prospective, not only restoring a man personally to future credit, but returning to him or reimbursing him for goods and credits heretofore forfeited or confiscated as property of a public enemy. The Comptroller was of opinion that such was not a fair deduction from the decisions of the Supreme Court, and remarked that he thought there were two existing grounds on which claims of this character must at present be rejected by accounting and disbursing officers. The first is the general principle, that money or credits which have reverted to the Treasury by force of law, international, martial, or statute, can not be withdrawn except by the action of Congress making an applicable appropriation. This is a Constitutional provision, Article 19, Section 6. The second is found in the joint resolution of Congress, of March, 1862, 14 Stat. 571, which has never been repealed or modified.

PERSONAL.

The Attorney General returned this morning from a two months' political tour on the Pacific coast, and General Belknap returned last night. Mr. Fish remained here after the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, and Secretary Delano has been compelled to stay on account of the absence of the Assistant Secretary. All of the members of the Cabinet are, therefore, to the surprise of everybody, here, except Boutwell and Robeson. Their stay, however, will be a brief one. Most of the members will leave here on Monday for the Boston Jubilee, at which time the President also starts from Long Branch. They will remain in Boston till after the Grand Balloon Ascension, the 26th, when the President will return to Long Branch and such as have no other place to go to will come back to Washington.

[To the Associated Press.]

RETURNED.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Attorney General Williams has returned.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed ex-Congressman W. Clark, Postmaster, Galveston, Texas, *vice* McKee, suspended, under the tenure of office act.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Post Office Department is examining designs for the postal cards under the recently enacted law.

WHY HE WAS SUSPENDED.

Reasons for the suspension by the President, of Logan H. Roots, Marshal, of Western Arkansas, was that during one year he expended nearly $240,000 for costs in court, or more than the entire amount of expenses for Courts in the State of New York.

CLAIM REJECTED.

Comptroller Brodhead has rejected the claim of a pardoned rebel for military supplies furnished in 1860, on the ground that it is expressly forbidden by act of Congress.

REPORTS OF AN INDIAN OUTBREAK.

A despatch from General Howard, dated Omaha, June 19, says there is a discredited report of an outbreak of the Sierra Blanc Indians. He has the principal Chiefs of these Indians with him, and his latest advices from Major Dallas, commanding at Sierra Blanc, represented all quiet there.

EXTRADITION CASE.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Washington special says that the Department of Justice has, for some days past, been engaged in finding the whereabouts of a person alleged to have been abducted from Canada in violation of the Extradition Treaty, and yesterday received information that he was in the custody of a United States Marshal in North Carolina. It now appears that Detective Hester had an extradition warrant for a man named Avery, who was charged with a violation of the Ku-Klux act, but the Canadian officers delivered up Bratton, who is also charged with having committed murder in that State. Our Government will send him back to Canada without delay, and indemnify him for his false arrest.

THE TREATY.

Wednesday's Meeting of the Board of Arbitration—Favorable Results Anticipated.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Geneva special says: "The result of Wednesday's sitting of the Board of Arbitration is of the most favorable character, and it is confidently believed that when the tribunal shall meet again, on the 26th instant, success will be assured. It is believed that considerable progress has been made in a solution of the question."

LONDON, June 20.—Special despatches from Geneva say that the Tribunal was in session an hour yesterday, and it is confidently said that the treaty will surely be saved although the court has adjourned until Wednesday next. It may, in certain eventualities, meet again by arrangement on Monday, the 24th instant. It is stated that Count Sclopis, Baron D'Itajuba and Jacob Staempfli desire time to consult with their respective Governments, as they themselves fear to assume the responsibility of rejecting or acceding to the proposition of Great Britain for an adjournment for eight months. If the prospects for a satisfactory conclusion continue good, the American residents of Geneva will unite in a grand celebration in that city on the 4th of July. The American Commissioners will go to Paris and the English to London during the adjournment of the Tribunal in order to accelerate the progress of the negotiations between England and America. Count Sclopis and Farrot are the only persons connected with the Arbitration who will remain in Geneva.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The long despatches received from Geneva yesterday were deciphered at the Department of State this morning, but, owing to their imperfect transmission, the precise text has not yet been ascertained; therefore, some parts have to be repeated, and this necessarily causes much delay. It is known, however, that they give the present position of affairs, and ask for instructions on the points in controversy.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Disraeli announced, in reply to a question from Osborne, that in consequence of the continuance of negotiations in reference to the Alabama claims, he had concluded to postpone for the present his motion of inquiry into the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Gladstone, in answer to inquiries by Walpole and Gregory, stated that the result of the labors of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva would have no effect whatever on the questions of the Canadian loan or San Juan boundary.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A *World* special says that more has been accomplished at Geneva than is generally allowed in public. At the next meeting of the Arbitrators it will be announced that the question of indirect claims is settled. The Arbitrators will then proceed on the other points.

Stabbing Affray in Elgin.

ELGIN, Ill., June 20.—A serious stabbing affray occurred here yesterday between John Long and Martin Stohr, in which the latter was slashed a good deal across the chest and bowels. During the day the men disputed about a whiskey bill owed to the latter. Stohr abused Long, when the latter drew a knife and cut him. Long was formerly a prosperous wagon-maker, but took to drink a few years since, and has got to be a low drunkard. This morning, it is thought Stohr would recover. Both are Germans.

A Murderess Hanged.

TORONTO, ONT., June 20.—Phoebe Campbell was hanged this morning for the murder of her husband. She met her fate with calmness and composure, evincing no emotion. She died without a struggle. Her paramour and supposed accomplice, Coyle, is in prison awaiting his trial. In her confession she accused him of committing the murder, but admitted that she was his accomplice.

NEW YORK.

Tilden Suddenly Withdraws His Suit Against General Butler.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER AHEAD.

NEW YORK, June 20—General Butler achieved a triumph to-day in the favorable result of the law-suit against him for the alleged feathering of his nest, in seizing the steamer Nassau, while commanding at New Orleans, Henry A. Tilden being plaintiff. A large crowd occupied the United States Circuit Court room, this morning, to see and hear what Butler would have to say on the witness stand. In answer to the District Attorney, General Butler testified as follows: I saw Mr. Hunnewell on the 13th of September, 1862, in relation to the sale of the steamer Nassau for a gunboat. Being anxious to get off an expedition, and, time pressing, on Monday, I made a Board of Survey. The officers were Major Davis, of my staff, and McKean Buchanan, of the navy. The Board was appointed to appraise the value of the Nassau. That was done to protect myself, and it was the usual course when officers were not especially authorized to make purchases. The papers made out by such a Board are given to the purchasing officer for his protection, but in the case of the Nassau there was no special necessity for that Board. Received my instructions and went on their business on Monday. I believe I was out of my office on the following day, but on Wednesday the Board met at my office, and reported that they had examined the Nassau, and that, although she was not exactly suitable, she would do. The Board fixed the value of the vessel at $28,000. I sent an Orderly for Mr. Hunnewell and he came to my office. When he came in I said to Mr. Hunnewell, "I have appointed a Board to fix the price of your vessel, and I want it now." There was a stranger there at the time, I think it was Mr. Buell. I then said to Mr. H., "Have you a title to the vessel?" He replied that there would be no difficulty about the title. I told him that my Board of Survey had fixed the value of the steamer at $28,000. Mr. Buell and Mr. Hunnewell said the sum was too small. I told them I could not pay him for the vessel in greenbacks, but that he might get the cash in New York. I also said that I had the power to take her, and that I had some funds which I would use to pay him; that I had bills on the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, which I thought was a sound bank, and that I would give him that money. I also told him that there would be 12 per cent discount to make the bills equal to greenbacks. When I said this, Mr. Buell or Mr. Hunnewell remarked that he thought it would be the best thing he could do under the circumstances. I told Mr. Hunnewell he had better go to the Custom House and perfect his title. At that time had two flags-of-truce-boats out. They were out to have conference with General Jeff. Thompson and Taylor in relation to the proposition to hang rebels in case our scouts should be seized and be shot. After that, I sent for Mr. Hunnewell, and I think he came with a lawyer named Hunt. I said to Mr. Hunnewell, "Have you perfected your title." He said he had. I then sent an Orderly to Mr. Constanley, of the Custom House, to come to my office, and he did. I asked Mr. Constanley if the title of the Nassau had been perfected. I asked all the parties present to witness the sale, and I drew a check out of my pocket for the amount. Subsequently a large force of men were engaged in altering the vessel, but she was found to be so weak in her timbers that I concluded to abandon her. I sent again for Mr. Hunnewell, and told him I was ready to give him back the steamer Nassau if he paid me what she cost and the amount expended on her for repairs; but he said he had invested all the money I had given him in tobacco and sugar. Mr. Griffin bought the Nassau on the terms on which she was offered to Hunnewell. Witness did not know that his brother, Andrew J., became interested in the Nassau with Griffin until the fact came out in the testimony on the present trial. His brother died insolvent. The testimony of Weigel, in relation to Andrew J. having secret conferences with witness, at which army officers were excluded, was unqualifiedly false. General Butler then read the correspondence between himself and Weigel, in which the latter threatened General Butler that he would get even with him. General Butler also said Weigel was the author of the stories published about him in relation to stealing spoons, wearing armour in New Orleans, and of other malignant reports. Judge Porter then arose and said that he had conferred with his associate counsel and with the plaintiff, and they unanimously resolved to proceed no further in the case, in view of the developments made by the testimony for the defence, which was conclusive in their minds that General Butler had acted solely in the interests of the Government, and for a praiseworthy object. Counsel for plaintiff had been misled by their own witnesses and deemed it no more than an act of justice that the proceedings should be dismissed. The trial was discontinued amid applause. General Butler was immediately surrounded by his friends, he being visibly affected by the demonstrations.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened dull and firm. Erie was feverish, fluctuating from 55a53 1-8. The attendance at the Exchange was smaller this afternoon than on any day this season. The market at 3:15 p. m., was dull, and a fraction lower, and closed heavy, with Erie at 52 7-8 a 53.

THE MONEY MARKET

ranged from 4 to 6 per cent, and closed with a firmer feeling.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak in the morning, but firmer in the afternoon.

GOLD

closed quiet and steady at 113 1-4 to 113 5-8, with the last sales at 113 1-2.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

lower on the noon call, but closed steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104 7-8a105; Missouri Pacific firsts, 93 1-2a93 3-4; land grants, 81 1-4a81 1-2; incomes, 86 5-8a86 7-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour fairly active. Fresh ground firm; autumn ground dull and rather easier. Choice family extras well held. Good superfine salable. At the close there was a good demand for fresh ground. Old ground easier: medium extras also lower. Wheat opened unsettled, though not so depressed as at the close of 'Change yesterday. The market closed dull and lower, with a demand for export.

PORK

quiet and rather weak.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUNSTROKES.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The weather is excessively warm. Eight cases of sunstroke were reported to-day.

GOULD VS. GORDON.

In the suit of Gould against Lord Gordon, his Lordship unexpectedly appeared as a witness. Counsel for Jay Gould contended that witness could not be arrested under the attachment which had been issued against him until the conclusion of his examination. He was arrested constructively until his bond of $1 000 was completed, after which he drove to his hotel.

ABORTION CASE.

The case of Dr. Gyles, the alleged abortionist, was given to the jury this afternoon. At 5 o'clock the jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. There is no probability of an agreement. They will be locked up all night.

LATER.—The jury, at 10 to-night, returned a verdict of not guilty, and Gyles was discharged.

TILDEN VS. BUTLER.

The case of Tilden vs. General Butler was abruptly concluded to-day, by the withdrawal of plaintiff.

THE STOKES CASE.

Two additional jurors were obtained in the Stokes case, namely: Bennett Williams, lace dealer, 778 Broadway, and Nehemiah M. Cornian, merchant, No. 50 Lispenard street.

PERSONAL.

The wife and family of Carl Schurz sailed for Europe to-day in the Thuringia.

MURDER CONFESSED.

John W. Avery, of this city, has confessed the murder of Jacob W. Erb, at Creskill, N. J. He is to be executed at Hackensack on the 28th instant.

THE JUBILEE.

Fourth Day of the Great Musical Festival—Largest Attendance Yet—The French Band Enthusiastically Received—Mozart and Mendelssohn.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 20.—The Jubilee excitement is at fever-heat to-day, upon the occasion of the first appearance of the French Band of the Garde Republicaine. The attendance has been the largest and most brilliant of the week, and the chorus, instead of falling off any, as was expected, kept up to the full number. The trying part of the Jubilee, therefore, may be considered passed, and there is no danger ahead. The appearance of the French Band was something notable. Driven through New York by the International excitement, they arrived in Boston to find themselves warmly welcomed by their friends. But whenever they have met the Prussian Band they have gone under a cloud. The Prussians have always greeted them, but with the military salute of conquerors, and the French have invariably refused to return the salute, and have expressed their disgust by spitting upon the ground after the Prussians. This feeling was well known, and the whole French population of the city turned out to the Coliseum, and, with the Americans, gave them a welcome which was most unmistakable. As they passed down through the chorus to the front, the organ playing the Marseillaise, the whole organ and chorus rose to their feet and gave them cheer after cheer. The band took its place, and, with true French courtesy, without waiting till they retired, immediately played the "Star Spangled Banner." In return for this welcome, band and audience were at once *en rapport*. They then addressed themselves to their work, playing first one of Meyerbeer's torch dances, which being *encored*, was followed by the overture to "William Tell," the playing of which was greeted with a perfect whirlwind of applause. A more perfect rendering of this exquisite overture was probably never heard in this country, and nothing that either the German or English bands did, splendid as they were, was at all comparable with it, either in perfection of phrasing, massing of harmony, or delicacy of expression and shading. The flute and oboe passages were simply faultless. The French are the musical victors, and their triumph to-day has compensated them for any slights growing out of national feeling. The overture was *encored*, and in reply the band played a selection of American national airs which rekindled the excitement. The enthusiasm finally culminated in the performance of the Marseillaise by the chorus, orchestra, organ, the bouquet of artists, the operatic chorus, and the artillery. The effect was marvellously grand and powerful, and the scene was simply indescribable. Every one seemed inspired with the spirit of the occasion; even the cannon seemed to speak more loudly and promptly than usual, and Gilmore himself became aroused and led the stirring hymn as he has led nothing else this week. The infection spread to the audience, and in the last verse thousands joined in the *Aux Armes*. It was the scene of a lifetime. Immediately at its close, the French Band took up the hymn and played it through in stirring style, evidently as a retort musical to the Germans' "Watch on the Rhine." In point of etiquette, honors are easy between the Bands. In music the French are the victors over English, Americans, and Germans.

The general programme of the day was a remarkably attractive one, and in many respects the best thus far. Madame Leutner created another furore by her matchless singing of the Queen of Night aria from the "Magic Flute," and for her *encore* sang Abt's "Goodnight, My Dearest Child." Abt himself leading the orchestra. The ballad was given with exquisite feeling, showing that her powers of melody and sympathy are as decided as her extraordinary technical ability.

Strauss secured a double *encore*, after leading his Thousand and One Nights Waltz, and for each gave the "Pizzicato Polka." Wehli, the left hander, played a fantasie of national airs, the best part of which, however,—some counterpoint he had written for the melody,—"The Star Spangled Banner" was lost in the heavy orchestral accompaniment. After Bendel, however, Wehli is at best feeble and purposeless.

Madame Rudersdorff sang the "Bright Seraphim," with cornet obligato by Mr. Arbuckle. The instrumental part was well given, but there was not the perfect blending of voice and instrument which marked Parepa's singing of it at the first Jubilee.

The choral numbers were all well given, especially "The Heavens are Telling," which was superbly done. Gounod's splendid solo and chorus for baritone, from "Nazareth," was also one of the gems of the day, although the work is somewhat involved for such a large chorus.

To-morrow is the Austrian day, and another great audience is expected.

To the Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 20.—There were nearly 50,000 persons in the Coliseum to-day, 30,000 being auditors. The first piece was the "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Leutner's festival overture followed. Madame Rudersdorff then sang, "Let the Bright Seraphim," which was greeted with prolonged applause. The Anvil Chorus followed, which, as usual, was received with demonstrations of approval. Strauss next led the chorus in his own concert waltz of "Thousand and One Nights," carrying the audience by storm. Hayden's chorus, "The Heavens are Telling," followed, and was never better rendered. The fantasia on the piano by Wehli closed the first part of the programme.

The second part was opened by Madame Leutner, who sang the "Magic Flute," and achieved a greater triumph than has been accorded her since the opening of the Jubilee.

At this stage the Band Garde Republicaine, of Paris appeared and was greeted with cheers, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and all sorts of friendly demonstrations. As soon as comparative quiet was restored the band under the leadership of M. Paulus, unexpectedly struck up "Hail Columbia," when a scene of indescribable enthusiasm ensued. Cheer after cheer drowned the music, every one in the house rising and standing on the seats, and several baskets of flowers were sent to the band from the audience. At the conclusion of this demonstration the organ and bands commenced playing the Marseillaise, when it appeared as if the great mass of humanity had almost become wild, so extravagant were the expressions of delight, the whole chorus, orchestra, bands, organ, and audience joining in the French song of Freedom. The audience kept on their feet and cheered until fairly hoarse. The French band followed with "Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner." They retired amid cheers and the plaudits of the audience.

Lowell Mason's hymn, "Tell us of the Night," was the concluding piece, and was grandly rendered.

On Saturday there will be a colored chorus of 250 voices, from different parts of the country to join with the Colored Jubilee Singers.

ILLINOIS.

State Sunday School Convention at Aurora.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 20.—Four thousand persons were in attendance upon the State Sunday School Convention to-day, one thousand of whom could not crowd into the pavillion this afternoon. At least one thousand visitors arrived by excursion trains this morning. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Springfield, as a delegated body, on the last Tuesday in May, each county being entitled to ten delegates.

The audience was composed largely of children this afternoon. The event of the session was the eloquent address of Professor T. N. Haskel, of Aurora, to-night, on "The Harvest," on which he seemed inspired, and held the immense audience entranced for twenty minutes. At the conclusion he was enthusiastically applauded.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Aurora and the railroads.

IOWA.

A Young Sinner Ransomed by His Father—Sunstroke.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 20.—C. F. Jewett, who was arrested in Chicago some four weeks ago by J. H. Smith, Chief of Police of this city, and brought here for trial, on charge of obtaining goods on false pretences, of merchants of this city, and of Davenport, has been released by his father settling for the goods he purchased. The criminal and his father have gone to New Hampshire.

A young man of the name of Allen fell dead, by sunstroke, while plowing corn eight miles west of this city, yesterday afternoon.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 20.—The Prince of Wales went to Lynn Regis yesterday, and presided at the opening of the agricultural exhibition. He was greeted with an enthusiastic reception.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 20.—The delegates of the party of the Right, in the Assembly, had an interview with President Thiers to-day, but were unable to obtain from him any concessions. M. Thiers was, throughout, firm in the expression of sentiments favoring the continuance of the Republican form of Government for France.

Negotiations looking to the final payment of the German indemnity, and evacuation of French territory by the German troops are completed. The first payment of the indemnity still due Germany is to be made by February 15, 1873, and to consist of one milliard of francs. The second payment, a similar amount, is to be made before the close of 1873, and the third payment, also a milliard of francs, during the year 1874. The Departments of the Marne and Haute Marne are to be evacuated as soon as 500,000,000 of the indemnity have been remitted, and the present force of the army of occupation is to be reduced by one-third after the payment of each milliard to Germany. The French Government is already negotiating for bills of exchange to the amount of 500,000,000 francs.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 20.—The Swiss Government has just received from the French Treasury, an additional sum of 2,000,000 francs towards the payment for the expenses incurred in maintaining General Bourbaki's army while interned in Switzerland. The remainder of the sum due,—2,200,000 francs—will be paid shortly.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 18.—It is reported on creditable authority that Generals Trevino and Quirigo, finding themselves unable to offer any considerable resistance to the forces concentrating at Monterey, and powerless to hold any important point outside of the State of Neuvo Leon, have sent Commissioners to the City of Mexico to arrange terms of peace on the basis of their pardon and subsequent submission to the Juarez Government. Yesterday evening a party of forty, supposed to be headed by a bandit chief from Portugal, appeared near this city, and robbed several persons and committed two murders on the road, within a cannon shot of the fortifications. The guns of the forts were opened on them, without other effect than compelling them to leave. The garrison being without cavalry, the banditti escaped without pursuit. Yesterday a pleasure boat in the Rio Grande, between this city and Brownsville, containing Mr. Chase, Manager of the telegraph in Brownsville, and Gerard, Mason, and Norte, was fired on by Mexican sentinels on the bank of the river, and compelled to land and surrender themselves. They were taken to the military quarters, where they were detained for some time. This is the first instance of the Mexican authorities exercising a police surveillance over the river under the direction of martial law, and it has created considerable excitement, as it was attended by a wanton disregard of the lives of several American citizens, in firing on them when in pursuit of a lawful object on a river over which Mexico has no right to exercise such authority.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Reports from Rio de Janeiro to the 19th May says: The Russian frigate Svetlana and corvette Godaire arrived at Rio on 29th April. Rear Admiral Langan saluted Vice Admiral Poiselles' flag with fifteen guns. The salute was returned with the same number, and the usual official visits made on both sides. No special ceremonies were tendered the Grand Duke he being the executive officer of the flag-ship Svetlana, though the officers visiting the vessel were presented to him.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 15.—A German fleet arrived at this port to-day. The Commander reports that the fleet bombarded Port au Prince for several hours, and boarded and captured the Haytien fleet. These acts were committed in consequence of the Haytien Government having refused to pay the indemnity due the German merchants of Hayti. The Haytien Government paid the German Commander $15,000, on account of the claim, and the fleet withdrew.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 16.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the cable steamer Dacia. Nothing has been heard of her since the 25th of May. The International has left Kingston for the second time, in search of the Dacia.

Reinterment of Confederate Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., June 20.—The bodies of 718 Confederate soldiers, disinterred at Gettysburg, recently, and brought here, were interred at the Holywood Cemetery, this evening, amid most impressive and solemn funeral ceremonies. There was a procession two miles in length, consisting of the First Virginia Regiment, Richmond Howitzers, detachments of police, sixteen wagons with the boxes containing the dead, followed by ex-Confederate comrades, and headed by General George E. Pickett, to whose division the dead belonged. The next society in order was the Southern Cross Brotherhood. The rear was brought up by a line of carriages a mile long. The streets along the line of procession were draped in mourning. Stores were closed, and business generally suspended. An immense concourse of spectators lined the streets. The whole affair is regarded as the most impressive spectacle since the close of the war.

DIED.

REID—On the 19th inst., Annie, eldest daughter of Michael and Annie Reid, aged 12 years and 10 months. Funeral from the family residence, corner of Twenty third st. and Stewart av., at 11½ o'clock by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

HEWITT—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Alice A. wife of Wm. Hewitt, and only daughter of Colonel S. D. Baldwin.
Notice of funeral in Saturday morning papers.
☞ New York, Bridgeport, and New Haven, Ct., and Fairfield, Iowa, papers, please copy.

LUDLAM—June 20 George, infant son of Dr. and Mrs E. M. P. Ludlam.
Funeral at residence 318 West Washington-st., at 2:30 p. m., to-day. Friends of the family invited.

McCABE—The funeral of Colonel Robert McCabe will take place to-day at 2 p. m., from his residence, 148 Thirty-first st. Friends are invited.

PICKETT—June 20 Mrs Fanny L. Pickett.
Services Union Park Baptist Church, corner Washington and Paulina-sts., 2 p. m., June 21.
☞ Boston and New York papers please copy.

RUCKER—On the 19th inst., at his residence, 72 Ellis-av., Edward A. Rucker, aged 50 years. An old resident of Chicago.
Funeral will take place Sunday the 23d, at 10 a. m., from his late residence. Friends are invited.

LYONS—June 19, 7 p. m., John Lyons, at his residence, corner Eighteenth and Burnside sts.
Funeral to take place with carriages to Calvary Cemetery to-day, at 10 a. m.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Members of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., and their visitors, desiring to participate in the excursion on St. John's Day (24th inst.), will please meet at the Asylum on Friday and Saturday evenings (21st and 22d inst.) to perfect arrangements.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., this Friday evening, June 21st, corner West Madison and Robey sts. Work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. Hall, corner West Randolph and Halsted-sts. By order of Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

HOTEL.

METROPOLIS HOTEL
Corner of Michigan-av. and 14th-st.
The only first-class hotel in Chicago at $3.50 per day. Accommodations for 100 guests. Parmelee's Omnibuses to and from all depots. WILLIAM COX, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
Builders' Hardware,
146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between E. C. Schandel and C. G. Brauning, was this day mutually dissolved. E. C. SCHANDEL. C. G. BRAUNING. June 19, 1872.

DRESS GOODS.

Final Reduction!
And closing-out prices of Summer Dress Goods. Beautiful Banded Jaconets reduced to 18 3-4 cts.; former price, 37 1-2 cts.; Banded Cretonnes, 25 cts.; formerly, 50 cts.; and Summer Grenadines at about half their value, are among the many Bargains daily distributed at the popular West Side Retail House of
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
328 & 330 W. Madison-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
At FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.
The first-class favorite steam ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly
REDUCED RATES.
The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for
SIXTY DOLLARS.
By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage, from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Freight shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 324 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CURRAN'S SPEECHES.
The speeches of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN while at the bar. Contains PORTRAIT, MEMOIR, and EXPLANATORY NOTES, edited by J. A. L. WHITTIER, Counselor at Law. 1 vol. 8vo. on elegant tinted paper; in cloth, $3.50; library sheep, $4; half calf, $6. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price by
CALLAGHAN & CO.,
128 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
The 2d and 3d stories of elegant marble front building, 136 State-st., also 25x120 feet; front and back stairway; elevator; excellent light and splendid location. HADLEY BROTHERS, Booksellers, 136 State-st.

POST OFFICE
Block to rent, for first-class business only. Three spacious floors in Pierce's Building, 335 and 337 Wabash-av. Apply on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engraves and Prints
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

There will be an examination of applicants for admission to Williams College, on Tuesday morning, June 25, in Alumni Hall commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. There will be another examination on August 28, and private examination will be given at other times when necessary, on application to the President. The fee for tuition is $75 per year. The annual room rent is $9. The income of about $70,000 is distributed among those students who are known to need pecuniary aid. There are besides, six scholarships of the value of $2,500 each, the income from which is devoted to the same purpose, while rewarding proficiency in the studies of the course. For future particulars or for catalogue the President may be addressed.
Williamstown, Mass., May 15 1872.

FIREWORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer,
SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Agents Wanted.

LIVERPOOL.
The first-class steamer TRINACRIA is fitted up with swinging berths, ladies' boudoir, electric bells, hot and cold water. Sails July 3. Cabin, $60.00. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, manufacturers and dealers in Sewing Silk, Machine Twist, &c., hereby agree to close our respective places of business on Saturday at 3 p. m., from June 22 to August 31, inclusive.
NONOTUCK SILK CO.
SEAVEY FOSTER BOWMAN & CO.,
BELDING BROS & CO.

Semi-Annual Sale.
For the next TEN DAYS we shall offer our immense stock of all the latest styles of Neck Ties, Bows, Scarfs, &c., AT COST, preparatory to taking semi annual inventory. BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 260 Wabash-av.

CARMINE INK & MUCILAGE
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

DOCKAGE.
Dock for lease. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on dock, in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

PARIS.
Tourists should examine the modern improvement in the Anchor Line Steamer "Trinacria" to sail July 3. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROS., 321 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, May 30, 1872.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 250 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.
The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.
The bids will be opened on July 16th, 1872, and the contracts which are to run not exceeding 5 years will commence on or about September 16th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.
For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.
Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

DRY GOODS.

W. REID,
329 West Madison-st.,
Has marked down his stock of Elegant Suits, Wrappers, Laces, Trimmings, &c., and will offer great inducements to buyers, so as to close out his summer stock.

Note the Prices:
Children's Dresses, all Linen, only 75 cts.
Ladies' Wrappers, fast colors, from $1.75 upward.
Ladies' Stylish Suits as low as $3.50.
Trimmings at cost.
Laces all much reduced.
Black Silk Costumes, worth $300, for $150.
Drap d'Ete Talmas, fine garments, at low prices.
The stock must be reduced, and prices will be made to move it.
329 West Madison-st.,
Over Carson, Pirie & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

To Real Estate Men.
Expecting to return to Europe for a protracted residence, I will sell my entire Elmhurst estate, including my residence and about eight hundred lots immediately adjoining the railroad station.
A finer opportunity to secure a first-class suburban subdivision, all ready for the market, will rarely occur.
Only first-class parties need apply.
Prices moderate and terms easy to satisfactory purchaser.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD,
Twenty second st. Bank.

MUSICAL.

DURING THE
WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE,
THE GREAT ORGAN
In the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, entrance from Winter-st., will be played daily at 10 a. m., 12 noon, and 1 p. m., for one hour.
MR. DUDLEY BUCK, the recently appointed Organist of the Music Hall Association, will perform.
Single admission, 50 cents.
Package of five tickets, Two Dollars.

WOOL.

WOOL.
SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S
WOOL LOFTS.
Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.
Consignments solicited, and unusual facility extended to Shippers.

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THE CITY SAVINGS BANK
CORNER OF
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DIRECTORS:
Hon. W. W. FARWELL, W. H. HAND, T. S. DOBBINS, Hon. J. M. WILSON, O. JACKSON, E. G. EASTMAN, A. E. BISHOP, ERNST UHLICH, E. F. RUNYAN, H. WITBECK, A. D. EDDY, D. D., N. MASON, H. A. WARE.
OFFICERS:
Hon. W. W. FARWELL, Prest. E. G. EASTMAN, V. Prest. H. A. WARE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

Yonkers and New York
INSURANCE CO.
The Receiver in above Company has declared a Second Dividend of fifteen (15) per cent on all adjusted claims. Chicago claimants can be paid here, on application at my office. A. WILLIAMS, 106 Indiana-av.

WANTED,
Adjusted claims against the
LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.
Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

To Loan, $5 000 at 9 per cent,
And larger sums when required. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S
PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
☞ Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at ... 10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,
WOOL,
TO THEIR NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,
141 & 143 Kinzie-st.,
At North End of LaSalle-st. Tunnel, Chicago.

INSURANCE.

ALEMANNIA
FIRE INS. CO.
Messrs. WALKER & LOWELL, Agents Alemannia Fire Ins. Co.:
Gentlemen: Your prompt payment of my loss by fire on the 12th inst. (being the first one of the eight Companies on our Mill and contents to pay), is to me an indication of the soundness of the Company and its disposition to do what is right and fair.
F. R. LEWIS,
of Ferguson & Lewis.

NOTICE.
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO. ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of the Company, which have been proved in due form, [illegible] on and after the 20th day of June next. In order to facilitate the collection of claims blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of L. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 8, Central Union Block, Chicago.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR PART EXCHANGE
For Chicago real estate, a first-class manufacturing establishment, working 15 men, and turning out [illegible] per month of staple goods, having ready sale, a good profit; or will take an active partner with $10,000 cash capital. CHAPMAN & [illegible], [illegible] Washington-st.

MY SUMMER ACROSS THE SEA.

NUMBER ONE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

AT SEA.

June 1.—There are comparatively, perhaps even positively, very few who only occasionally "go down to the sea in ships," who have any real sympathy with the spirit of the song:

A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep!

They would, with rare exceptions, choose rather a home anywhere else than where

The shattered waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep.

Hitherto,—that is up to the beginning of the voyage I am now making,—I should have been entirely without sympathy with the song. But I am to-day just a week at sea, and not for one moment of all that week have I known the slightest discomfort growing out of the sea or the ship.

The log, posted on the door of the smoking saloon, reports 1,855 miles as the distance the ship has run in six days, ending with the noon now past. This has been the work of our engines, for the sails and the wind have hardly played any part in our progress. The sea has been smooth as a summer lake except for the incessant roll, the strong breathing of the giant deep. At no time has the motion of the ship been sufficient to deter even the ladies from the promenade of her great deck. The very greatness of it, to be sure, has had something to do with the quietness of our sea-life. The ship is the steamer Egypt—the last built of the National Line, owned in Liverpool, and running twelve fine vessels between that port and London and New York. The Egypt is the largest ship now in service on the sea,—next in actual dimensions to the unfortunate Great Eastern. When I say that her actual shell-tonnage amounts to 7,000, and her cargo capacity to over 5,000 tons, the size of the vessel will be vaguely suggested. Let me sequel these figures by the 451 feet of her length and the 44 of her beam. She has immense capacity for carrying cargo and steerage passengers, of which latter she brought into port, last week, nearly 1,600 of the 10,000 landed from seven or eight ships at once.

The passengers now going out in the Egypt have kept holiday from the time we left New York. No sickness, to mention, has invaded the state-rooms, and the grand dining-saloon has drawn its full complement of guests four times every day, as regularly as the ship's bells have struck.

If I had not realized it, I could hardly have believed that a whole week of absolutely quiet sea-life could be enjoyed on the Atlantic Ocean in May. The promenade on the deck of the steamer is from stem to stern, without obstruction; and, from sunrise to midnight, there are pairs and groups in the quick movement which sea-air inspires. The quarter-deck—which is itself almost as spacious as the whole deck of some of the foreign steamships—is the scene of animated life,—including the gay dance, as well as quiet amusements.

The steam power of this fine ship is hardly adequate to her size,—her highest steam-speed, in a quiet sea, being about 13 miles an hour. We have, therefore, welcomed every wind that helped to fill her sails and increase her speed. If she were before a strong breeze there can be no doubt that she would make 16 sea-miles an hour, and in a rough sea outstrip the vessels of competing lines, with this vast advantage, that she would be comparatively quiet, when they would pitch and toss, and roll like barrels on the wave.

If I could repeat again and again the experience of sea-life on the Egypt, I would say, with heartiness of meaning, "A life on the ocean wave." Exhilarating, inspiring, health-giving, and full of bodily and mental vigor, has the past week been to the fortunate 300 who are crossing the Atlantic in the Egypt.

There remain to us yet three days of the transit, and before these are passed, and we have reached Liverpool, the coquettish, treacherous sea may spoil for us the halcyon impressions here recorded. This, too, I know, in spite of high barometers now hanging before me in the "chart-room," which courteous Captain Grogan has put, at my command, as a writing-room, for which he has my thanks.

The tide of travel to Europe this summer is very great. It is safe to say that 2,000 persons throng weekly the ten or twelve steamships that depart from New York and other ports. I include, of course, in this estimate, only cabin passengers. The frequency and regularity with which the great lines send their ships to and fro, make the transit that of a great International Steam Ferry.

The time has not yet come, indeed, and, probably, will not, speedily, when voyagers will depart, and their friends will speed their departure with the *sang froid* of a ferry-boat journey. It is a broad ferry, and often a stormy one, that must be crossed, and hearts will sink and grow faint and sad at the inevitable separations, and the possible, if not probable, dangers attending the voyage.

IN SIGHT OF LAND.

June 3.—Two days later than the date of the foregoing, I am recording our grateful impressions in sight of land, after having been isolated and lonely, even in our happy circumstances a ship board, for eight days. This is Monday, the second at sea, and the wind is fresh from the northwest, filling our sails, and helping the incessant toil of the engines to propel our ship through the water. "Fifteen knots" is the reply of the log-officer, and we are aware, in other ways, that there is more life at sea than we have had before. The ship is rolling quite as much as many can bear. There are some pale faces on deck, and others usually seen there are quite missed; which is true also of the table. The second Sabbath, indeed, was hardly as much like shore as the first, and, although we had service in the great saloon, there was evident impatience to escape from its confined air into the fine, fair breeze blowing on deck.

To-day we are to reach Queenstown, and so finish, in one sense, the passage of the Atlantic, for the rest of the brief voyage will be over the seas that fringe the British Islands.

We sight the west coast of Ireland at Mizenhead, about 30 miles south of the Skelligs, the dangerous rocks which proved fatal so recently to the Cunard steamship Tripoli, and which lie near the route of all the ships that take the short cut from New York to the Irish coast. Avoiding this, the Egypt is probably half a day behind the Inman and "White-star" ships starting with her, if they have kept clear of the banks, icebergs, and rocks, as we hope they have, and rejoice to know that we have.

Just south of Mizenhead the Irish coast turns eastward, and we are running south of the "Green Isle," with as yet few visible tokens of its verdure; for we see bold, bleak-looking bluffs, promontories, and rocks, bearing the suggestive names of "heads." Last of these is old Kinsale, and we are in eager outlook for Queenstown, and the first change that is to befall our voyage.

There, we shall land a score or two of our passengers, who adopt the plan of making their Irish tour first, going to the fine City of Cork, of which Queenstown is the harbor, and thence, by way of Killarney and other attractions, to Dublin, to cross the sea to Holyhead or Liverpool, as they may incline, to reach West England or Wales. I am so fettered by plans that I cannot follow the impulse which urges me to go with these deserters,—the choicest of our ship's company,—and see for myself what lies beyond the bold hills with which "the Gem of the Sea" is set on the west and south. I must reserve this pleasure for the month of August.

ON ENGLISH SOIL.

June 5.—The third part of this initial chapter of "My Summer in England" is to be dated from the great city of stone,—of commerce, and docks, and ships,—in which it is without a rival.

The Egypt dropped anchor in the Mersey just ten days after she left Sandy Hook. The scene was a beautiful one. A bright June afternoon, without heat; the pretty watering place, New Brighton, with clumps of green trees, on the Birkenhead side and, the massive docks, with the brown and gray city rising above them on the other, while in the river lay or moved half a dozen of the great steamships which help to make up the international ferry fleet, and of which, in size and majestic proportions, the Egypt is entitled to be the flag-ship. The City of Brussels and the Oceanic were there before us, as I supposed, but we were on the very heels of the Guion mail steamer, the Manhattan, which left New York three days before us, and for the "customs" examination of whose "baggage" we had to wait an hour at the dock, impatient enough to get one foot on Albion's soil. Besides these there were Cunarders and Canada ships, and a score of tugs and coast steamers plying about and brightening the picture.

For miles the massive docks bared their stone breasts to the river-waves, and above them towered grand palaces of trade, of arts, and of religion, making up the City of Liverpool, which, when explored, will justify the award I here give it of being the *solidest* city in the world. It is a very beautiful city, too, although the bituminous coal-smoke begrimes its towers and makes its magnificence generally dingy. Its commercial grandeur is of world-wide renown. Its docks cover 300 acres of ground, lined with nearly twenty miles of stone quay walls—wherein lie ships of all nations. The municipal expenditure in Liverpool is absolutely regal, and has amounted, it is said, within the present century, to fifteen hundred millions of dollars! If its unequalled series of docks is considered as the first item on the account, these figures will not seem preposterous to those who know what they are. The income of the docks is immense, and the importance of them to the city incalculable.

The most conspicuous of new erections in Liverpool is the great Northwestern Railway Station House and Hotel, which lifts its many-towered summit high above the great halls and other edifices that crown the chief terrace of the town. Here the travellers of the whole world "do congregate," though I have chosen for myself very pleasant quarters in the Washington Hotel, just opposite its pretentious neighbor, and where I find, from the cards in my room, that I must pay so much per day for bed, for lights, "gas or wax," for general service, and for meals at pleasure, making altogether a moderate daily bill of twelve Victoria shillings—at present gold and exchange rates, just three and one-third dollars. As this gives me a spacious room, with Brussels carpet, elegant canopied bed, linen sheets, choice viands and all sorts of prompt service, I think myself fortunate in the choice of my quarters. If I were less so, however, it would make little difference, for I mean just as soon as I can get the sea-fog—I cannot say "dust" off me, to take the railway to the great metropolis. There are trains that will take me there—205 miles—in four hours, and at the Parliamentary "penny," or the aristocratic (Pullman palace) "twopence-halfpenny" a mile. I shall probably go between these extremes in the sensible, comfortable, and equally swift "second-class."

Mortar-Making Machines.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I saw in your paper of Sunday last a letter asking for the details of the cost of running the mortar machine I have already described, and the amount of mortar it can make in a day.

The daily cost of running the machine is as follows:

Interest on cost of machine	$1.00
Rent for engine	2.00
Engineer's wages	3.00
Coal	2.00
Two laborers	4.00
Cost of running machine per day	$12.00
Profit gained by machine-made over hand-made mortar, per day:	
25 yards of sand saved per day by the use of brick rubbish	$37.50
Saving of three laborers	6.00
Men being able to lay many more bricks with machine than with hand-made mortar, say 10 per cent on wages of 25 men, the number necessary to use the amount of mortar made per day,—10 per cent on $75	7.50
Profits gained per day by machine-made, over hand made mortar	$51.00
Cost per day of running machine	12.00
Clear profit per day	$39.00

From the above it will be seen that at least 25 yards of sand can be saved per day. This amount of ground brick, mixed with the proper proportion of lime and water, will reduce itself to two-thirds its bulk when dry, and produce about 20 yards of mortar per day.

L. B. T.

CHICAGO, June 13.

The New Senator From New Hampshire.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have seen, since the nomination of Bainbridge Wadligh for the United States Senate from New Hampshire, in place of J. W. Paterson, several inquiries as to who he is. Mr. Wadligh I have known intimately for twenty years, in Milford, N. H., his residence, as well as my own till 1869. He is a well-known lawyer, not probably known very extensively outside his State; is hardly surpassed in the State for his legal attainments, or for success at the bar. He has served, I think, eight years in the State Legislature, and last year was the Republican leader in the House. As a politician he is successful in carrying out plans for his personal interests as well as for the party's, having been an active member of the State Central Committee several times. It is supposed he could have had the speakership of the House this year, had he not declined it, probably anticipating the result of the balloting in caucus. My opinion, from long personal acquaintance with Mr. Wadligh, is that he will prove to be as able a Senator as New Hampshire has chosen for many years. He has been a Republican from the first, and undoubtedly supports Grant. Hastily yours,

E. LOVEJOY.

CHICAGO, June 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bonds worth $21,800, but worthless to the thief, were stolen in Pittsburgh, the other day. The thief, not aware that a reward of $100 was offered, "no questions asked," made off with his booty, and has been arrested in Philadelphia.

—Since Jan. 1, 142,051 immigrants have arrived at New York, an increase of 49,195 over the same period last year.

—The track of Tom Scott's new railroad from Philadelphia to Washington was laid through the City of Baltimore, during Monday night, and a march was thus stolen on the legal minds who were proposing an injunction.

—Seth Green has just stocked Lake Champlain with fifty thousand shad, who are expected to find an outlet to the ocean *via* the St. Lawrence and come back again to Whitehall.

—The colored people of San Francisco will legally contend for the right of their children to enter the public schools with white children.

—Two young ladies going home from a fair in New Haven, the other evening, had their dresses ruined by scoundrels who threw sulphuric acid on them.

—The Americus Club's palace in Greenwich, Conn., which was built at a cost of $200,000 on leased land, has passed from the Club's hands, and on Monday the sumptuous furniture and plate were sold by auction to satisfy a Sheriff's claim. The sale yielded $15,000. This is the last of Boss Tweed and company.

—Projects for a Zoological Garden at Philadelphia are much discussed in that city.

—A movement is on foot in San Francisco to introduce the Mongolian tongues into the public schools of that city. The reason urged is the growing importance of the trade with China and Japan, and the commercial utility of Chinese and Japanese to a city so well situated to monopolize the traffic of those countries.

—A soldiers' monument, to cost $25,000, is to be erected at Fitchburg, Mass.

—Of "real estate in Cleveland," the *Leader* says: Land in Euclid, east of Wrights', near the toll-gate, with a depth of 600 feet, has been sold for $100 a foot front. Two acres a mile further east have just been purchased by a real estate operator for $8,000. Four and one-half acres on the same street were purchased in April, 1871, for $6,790, and sold in April, 1872, for $21,732.50. These are only isolated cases.

—The celebrated stallion, Walkill Chief, died at the Vermont Stock Farm, in Shelburn, on Friday last, of typhoid pneumonia. He was valued at $15,000.

—Houghton, editor of the Charleston (West Va.) *Herald*, committed suicide, last Tuesday, because of domestic difficulties.

—A handsome young lady of respectable family, clerk in the Post Office at Branford, Connecticut, has just been discovered to have committed the triple crime of robbing the mail, forgery, and passing a forged check and has confessed.

—During May the gain of population to California, by arrivals over departures, was 3,860; and since Jan. 1 the gain has been 6,872.

—The Lake Shore and the Columbus Railroads have purchased a lot on the southeast corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets, Cleveland, as a site for general offices.

—The Atlantic & Great Western Railway has decided to erect new and enlarged shops at Galion.

—A lady named Beardshear, living on a farm near Dayton, Ohio, while carrying an armful of wood from the woodshed to the kitchen, was bitten on the leg by what was first believed to have been a rattlesnake, and after drinking a large quantity of pure alcohol, in the absence of whiskey, to counteract the poison, her husband, working in the field near by, heard her screams and came to her assistance; and, in searching for the supposed snake just where she dropped the armful of wood, was agreeably surprised to find a piece of barrel-hoop, which Mrs. B. had stepped on, and, as it flew up, struck her in such a manner as to draw the blood.

—During last year Bunker Hill Monument had 26,868 visitors, and the receipts were $20,435.

—Claim attorneys are offering to collect for one-legged and one-armed soldiers the increase of pensions due them by act of the last Congress. Our mutilated heroes should observe that, by waiting patiently, they will receive the increase just as early through the proper channels, free of expense. The Commissioner of Pensions will soon announce the steps necessary to establish a claim.

—Hold on! Don't root up that evergreen. It may have life in it, though the foliage looks as if fire had passed through it. A writer in an Eastern paper says that the evergreens are not killed, the foliage, the leaves only, are hurt, and as they fall, a new growth appears, and the trees attain their former beauty and vigor. He advises those who have evergreen trees or hedges, to cut them back one-third, pruning well the side limbs.

—On the plantation of Dr. R. Vampill, in Marion County, S. C., a colored man and woman are living who have raised up a large family. The ages of the parents are about 45 years, and they are of a tolerably dark color. About three or four months ago there was an increase in the family, of twins, a boy and girl, whose skin and complexion are perfectly white. Their hair is also of a white color, and somewhat curled, the eyes of reddish brown, and the pupils of a pinkish color. The features are very much those peculiar to the African race.

THE FURY OF A JEALOUS MAN.

Terrible and Probably Fatal Assault Upon a Clergyman.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 18.

A most terrible affair growing out of a hot-blooded man's insane jealousy for a woman whom he had known but a single year, occurred in a dwelling-house on Barr street, near Baymiller, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The house is occupied by Mrs. Sallie Shingledecker, nee Stevens, who is a lady of perhaps 40 years of age, and the widow of the late Isaac Shingledecker, Esq. She has been keeping house since her husband's death, some two years ago, in company with her two youthful children, a boy and a girl. About a year ago she became acquainted with Thomas L. Bond, a middle-aged man, who was employed by the Gas Company in turning the gas on or off, wherever his services might be required.

Bond is a medium-sized, slender gentleman, with hair plentifully sprinkled with gray, and a manner seemingly indicative of a nervous organization and a warm temperament, that any undue excitement might turn into a boiling white heat of madness. He is a man of great worldly experience, having travelled in various capacities, and in all parts of the world, for the past twenty years, and, until recently, resided with his aged mother, on Walnut Hills. His acquaintance with Mrs. Shingledecker was not long a matter of fact before it had ripened into affection, and, finally, he proposed marriage to her. She declined his offer, on the ground that she might do better, as he states, but lately she relented, and he asserts that an engagement has existed between them for some time past.

About three months ago, he commenced boarding at Mr. Shingledecker's house, and has remained there ever since. Last Thursday evening the Rev. J. J. Thompson, formerly of the Methodist Church in this city, but conducting a pastorate of the same Church in Leavenworth, Ks., paid a visit to this city for the purpose of endeavoring to secure an appointment as book distributor of the Methodist Church at St. Louis. Among the first of his friends whom he called to see was Mrs. Shingledecker, with whom he has been on terms of the closest pastoral relation for years, having officiated at the funeral of her late husband, and on the occasion of a marriage in the family. The lady greeted him very cordially when he visited her, and by so doing aroused a latent feeling of jealousy in the breast of Bond, who was present. Mr. Thompson repeated his visit on the two following days, dining at the house on Saturday, and again did the friendliness of his relations with the lady impress itself upon Bond and excite his ire.

Yesterday Mr. Thompson had determined upon as the day of his departure, and, prior to his leaving, he called upon Mrs. Shingledecker once more. After conversing with her for some time he started to take his leave, when suddenly, without any warning, Bond rushed into the parlor from an inner room, and struck Mr. Thompson a terrible blow on the forehead with a large hatchet which he carried. He repeated the blow three times, two of the cuts inflicted by the horrible weapon being in the head and one in the back, and then rushed from the house. Mrs. Shingledecker, who had interposed a feeble resistance to the assault during its committal, assisted Mr. Thompson after Bond had fled, but the wounded man, though grievously hurt, was still in the full possession of his faculties, and his strength was sufficient to permit him to walk to the corner of Ninth and Linn streets, and here he was taken into a drug-store, and his wounds dressed by Drs. Fillmore and Graeser.

It was then removed to the residence of his parents, No. 33 Laurel street, and there he received every attention that the nicest judgment could suggest, or the hands of many warm-hearted friends furnish. The cuts were all found to be of a dreadful character. That in the forehead sank deep below the surface of the skin, and one in the left temple fractured the skull, it is feared, and came near putting out the eye. He bled profusely after receiving the wounds, and left a red trail of the life current behind him, as he searched for succor. The eye swelled up very badly after the patient had been properly cared for, and his condition was esteemed so delicate that but the fewest possible number of persons were permitted to visit him during the day.

Officers Chumley and Thompson heard of the affair shortly after its occurrence, and immediately proceeded to office of the Gas Company on the southwest corner of Fourth and Plum streets, where they found the man they were in search of, standing talking to a a fellow-workmen. Chumley, after learning his name, stepped up to him and said, "I want you." "What do you want me for," replied the man, turning excitedly around; "What do you want to arrest me for?" "Well, I think you have done enough to be arrested. You've chopped a man to pieces," was the answer of Chumley, and just then he noticed that Bond was endeavoring to draw something out of his breeches. "Here, I'll take care of that," he then said, and Bond handed him a bright new hatchet with a blade four inches long, and covered with blood, at the same time remarking, "Here, take it, I don't want it." The officers then started with their man for the Third Street Station House, and on the way he spared no terms in abuse of the minister and his actions.

He was visited by numbers of people during the afternoon of his incarceration. Among others his counsel, Mr. L. French, and the pastor of Christie Chapel, of which congregation he was a member, called upon him. Subsequently, a *Gazette* reporter conversed with both gentlemen. Mr. French said he has known Bond for years, having gone to school with him, in fact, and knew him to be a man of warm and generous impulses, but of a temper quick to take offence and rash to act upon the first inclination formed after the receipt of an insult, real or fancied. He had led a rough and wandering life, but was not given to drinking to excess. His mother was a lady of considerable property, and resided on Walnut Hills. He felt sure that, when the news came to her ears, it would affect her greatly, and he believed that Bond himself was in great distress of mind at the prospect, as the lady was in very feeble health. The pastor stated that Bond had joined his church at one of the meetings held last fall. He felt perfectly convinced that the act was committed during a paroxysm of jealous rage experienced by the prisoner, and there was not the slightest foundation for his suspicions. He did not consider it strange that the minister should kiss the lady, as his relations with her and her family were of the purest and most intimate character and as she sought to bestow the kiss upon him, there was nothing improper in accepting it. He was decidedly of the opinion that the case would be prosecuted to a consummation, if the victim died or recovered.

The prisoner himself spent a more restless time in his narrow cage, during his imprisonment, than could perhaps be readily imagined. He seemed to be strung up to a high pitch of excitement, and when his lawyer visited him, he was so overcome that he attempted to kiss him through the bars. He conversed as follows with a reporter of this paper, who was permitted to see him:

Reporter. Mr. Bond, there are numerous wild stories floating about town in regard to this affair of yours, and so I have called to hear what you have to say, personally, about it.

The prisoner. Well, young man, look at me. Do I look like a murderer? Do I look like a man who would go and strike a minister of the Gospel with a hatchet without sufficient cause? No, sir, I do not. I am not a child, sir. My head's level. I have travelled around some, sir, and I know a thing when I see it.

Reporter. Mr. Bond, is it true that Mr. Thompson endeavored to kiss the lady before leaving the house?

The prisoner. Yes; and that wasn't all; it was too dirty to print.

Reporter. What gave rise to your suspicions concerning the lady?

The prisoner.—His conduct on Thursday evening, on Friday evening, and at dinner on Saturday. I knew from what I heard then, that he would be there this morning, as they expected me to be away, and so I staid at home and watched, and I saw enough to make any man act as I did.

Reporter.—How is it about your offer of marriage having been refused by Mrs. Shingledecker?

The prisoner.—Well, it's so. She did refuse me, thinking she could better herself, but since that time she has consented, and we were engaged.

Reporter.—Is it true [as reported, that you threatened to kill the woman at the same time that you struck Mr. Thompson?

The prisoner. Yes; that's so. I said, "Sally, if it wasn't for your children I would kill you." [Here the prisoner paused a moment, and then started up, and said, "Is he badly hurt? Do they think he will die?"] Being told that his victim was in a dangerous condition, and might not recover, he then said? "Well, if he dies, he dies the death of a dog, as he merited. If he lives, then let him live like a holy man, and—" and then he became violently excited, and paced up and down the cell, with quick, nervous strides and agitated looks and gestures, and at this point the interview terminated.

His counsel also stated in his interview that Mrs. Shingledecker had visited Bond's house in his (Bond's) company, and it was generally understood by his friends that they were engaged.

It was but a very brief time after the lamentable tragedy had taken place before the news had been communicated to the outside world, and its passage from house to house, thenceforth was most rapid. A large number of West-Enders knew the preacher and Mrs. Shingledecker also, so the interest that would naturally have been awakened by the occurrence was intensified in the breasts of many, from their intimate personal knowledge of the chief actors. Mr. Thompson, for a considerable space of time, occupied the pulpit of Christie Chapel, on Court street, and has also been pastor of the Asbury Chapel, on Webster street, the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Park and Longworth streets, and of a church in Fulton. Altogether, he has preached here for the past twenty years, and has always been known as an upright, honorable man, and a faithful and efficient worker in the cause of religion. His social qualities are especially extolled by those who know him best, and the slanderous reports detrimental to his character that are now on every tongue are denied by his friends with great positiveness.

The present pastor of Christie Chapel, who called on Bond after his arrest, says that, in the conversation that ensued, Bond referred to his visits to Mrs. Shingledecker, and said his conduct was right and proper, as became a minister. He inferred from these remarks that he himself had been under Bond's surveillance while paying his spiritual visits to the lady, and adduces the statement as another proof of the consuming jealousy which rankled in the heart of the man.

There are strong indications that Mr. Bond is laboring under an attack of insanity. We are credibly informed that a short time ago he electrified the members of the class to which he belongs by proclaiming that he had killed the devil. After the sad occurrence yesterday, he walked to the gas office in which he was an employe, and sought an interview with Mr. Scarborough, the President, to whom he exhibited the bloody hatchet, with the boastful declaration that "that hatchet chopped a man to pieces a little while ago." The statement was made in very strong terms, and with an intensely dramatic manner. The affair is now involved in some mystery, which the judicial investigation that is sure to be made, will perhaps clear away.

At a late hour last evening Mr. Thompson was more comfortable than was to be expected, and his friends were not without hope that he might survive his terrible wounds, but it is yet too early to obtain an intelligible judgment as to the chances for his recovery.

[Communicated.]

Owing to false and sensational statements in the afternoon papers, an interview was held this afternoon with the Rev. J. J. Thompson, who was murderously attacked this morning by a Mr. Bond, at the residence of Mrs. Shingledecker, on Barr street. The wounded man most clearly and unequivocally affirms his entire innocence in the brief and friendly visit which he made to an old parishioner, whose husband he had attended in his last sickness, and officiated at his funeral, a short time before his transfer to the Kansas Conference. Mr. Thompson most solemnly avers that nothing impure or improper transpired on the occasion. Mr. Thompson had called on a number of his old friends this morning in expectation of leaving for Leavenworth, Kansas, at 2 p. m. to-day, and was thus ruthlessly assaulted as he stood at the front door shaking hands with the lady and bidding her good by. Mr. Thompson did not see the assassin, who approached him from the interior of the house, nor can he identify him in any way at present.

Later this afternoon the same gentleman had an interview with Mrs. Shingledecker. This lady, a member of Christie Chapel, most unequivocally affirms that the visit she received from her former pastor, the Rev. J. J. Thompson, was marked with the utmost propriety of deportment, and that any assertions or insinuations to the contrary are maliciously and recklessly false. She also states that the assassin Bond was a boarder in her family for some time past, and his motive in making this dastardly and murderous attack is to this time unknown. The statements of Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Shingledecker perfectly harmonize. As this subject will be thoroughly investigated in the courts, a suspension of public opinion is respectfully requested. Mr. Thompson is extensively and favorably known in Cincinnati. He has been the honored pastor of several of the charges of the M. E. Church in this city. For twenty-five years he has borne an irreproachable character as a clergyman, and has been a proverb of propriety. No one acquainted with his character and social habits would for a moment entertain a doubt of the truthfulness of the statements of Mr. Thompson and the lady aforesaid.

The gentlemen who made the above investigation are well known in this community, namely: Rev. Granville Moody, Rev. L. H. Bugbee, Rev. A. B. Wambaugh, and Mr. W. B. Davis, of the Mercantile Agency.

X.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A fifth newspaper is to be established in Rockford.

—The Rev. D. R. Eddy has resigned as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Belvidere.

—The Sycamore *Republican* says:

Although the business of sheep raising in this county, of late years, is very much reduced, there still remains some large flocks. Messrs. Ellwood & Purdy, of this place, shear about 900 this year; Peter Rickard, of DeKalb, shears 800; A. B. Byers, of South Grove, has about 700; Jas. Byers, Jr., 600; the Maxfields, of Sycamore, some 400; Samuel Alden, 300; A. W. Townsend, of Malta, 200, and others in various parts of the county have large flocks. Sheep growers are in luck this year; the profit from wool and lambs in most flocks will average about $4 a head.

—Andrew Jackson, who was clerk of Jersey county from 1857 to 1869, and a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jerseyville, died last Tuesday.

WISCONSIN.

The oldest bill poster in Milwaukee is heir to $5,000,000 in England.

—Through the efforts of President Mendel, of the Musical Society, our citizens are likely to enjoy the presence of the Prussian Grenadier Band, now in attendance at the Boston Peace Jubilee.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—Doe & Miller's lumber yard, at Oshkosh, was burned, Monday night. Loss, $6,000.

—John Coury, son of Henry Coury, of Lebanon, Dodge County, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., because his father had gone off on another spree, and the boy told his mother he couldn't stand it any longer.

INDIANA.

One of Forepaugh's musicians was left at Fort Wayne, a few weeks ago, suffering from small-pox, and shortly afterwards died of that disease at the Pest House. Another member of the band was left at Wooster, Ohio, with the small-pox, of which he also died. There are now thirty cases in Wooster, arising from this one.

MICHIGAN.

The loss by fire to the Detroit Stove Works is said to be $60,000, including $40,000 worth of patterns.

—James F. Hotchkiss, of Bay City, and Thomas W. Hotchkiss, of Elmira, N. Y., have bought of Messrs. Webster, Eastman & Co., 2,500 acres of pine land on the Kawkawlin, and 3,500,000 feet of logs in the boom. The consideration was over $60,000.

—Spear & Co.'s warehouse, Marquette, was burned last week, with 150 tons of hay. Loss $4,000.

—The Marquette *Journal* gives the shipments of iron ore and pig iron over the M. & O. Railway, for the season up to June 1, at 70,502 tons.

MISSOURI.

Moberly claims a present population of 4,000, and 15,000 in four years.

—It is now reported that the St. Louis *Daily Globe*, to be started by McKee and Houser, will support Greeley.

—Since the establishment of the St. Louis water works, the receipts have been $6,632,379, and the expenditures $6,470,701, leaving a balance on hand, May 1, of $161,677.

The Soldier's Successor.

O'er the land of the free rules a soldier grim,—
His sceptre, the cruel sword;
By a Farmer-Sage, in the place of him,
Shall good will and peace be restored;
The white hat shall hang in the White House hall;
Before the hoe the sword shall fall!

On fields late fertilized with blood,
Weeds rank and luxuriant grow;
The precious blood can't do much good
Till the weeds by the hoe are laid low.
The white hat must hang in the White House hall;
Before the hoe the weeds must fall!

'Tis symbol appropr'ate—the old-fashioned tool—
For the friend of the poor and the low,—
For the Farmer wise who the nation shall rule,—
I mean honest GREELEY, HO.
His white hat shall hang in the White House hall;
His sceptre-hoe gives justice to all!

Appropriate still is the sign of the hoe
To the typo—the newspaper man;
For the great printing press is also a "Hoe,"
And has worked for the Farmer-Savant
Whose white hat shall hang in the White House hall,
When before the hoe the sword shall fall

Apostle of Freedom! The dark colored men,
Emancipate slaves of the hoe,
Will show they remember him who, with his pen,
Dealt Slavery blow after blow.
The ancient white hat in the White House hall
Shall be hung by the sable hoe-men all!

Working men! to the polls advance;
Your candidate's GREELEY, HO;
Place-men and timberheads—leave them no chance;
Your flag, *a white hat on a hoe!*
The hat and the hoe in the White House hall
Shall be placed by Columbia's workmen all!

U. L. C.

The Pope's Plain Talk with the Women.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Pope seems to have given some very sound advice to certain devout Roman ladies who waited upon him the other day with an address and an original ode, written by one of themselves. His Holiness said:—Beloved daughters I have received with pleasure all that you have done and spoken, and I recognize the good will by which you are actuated to labor always for the glory of God. At the ascension of Jesus Christ two angels upbraided those who remained in astonishment and motionless with their eyes turned up to heaven, Jesus Christ had gone up to heaven to open its gates to us. He had ascended, all radiant in His brightness, and attended by the souls of the just whom He had just delivered out of prison. It was, indeed, natural that those who had seen a man go thus miraculously up to Heaven—that those who had come thither with Jesus—should remain fixed with wonder, gazing upwards in their amazement. But the angels came and said to them, "Why stand ye thus looking idly up towards Heaven?" Go rather to the upper chamber—the angels seem to have meant—go there and pray with the others. You see, then, dear daughters, that it is always wrong to stay still in idleness—yes, even when we were looking up to Heaven to see wonders. In a word, we ought rather to act—rather to act than gaze. This is what you have to do always and everywhere you can, whether at your country house, or among your friends, or in the midst of your families. Yes, there is good to be done by you in your own house. Even in your own houses you may have some little disorders to cure. Some of those belonging to you need setting right. If so, set them right charitably, and strive to bring them to a good life. Keep on praying fervently; keep on working and setting a good example in all times and in all places, and then you will not have to be upbraided that you, too, 'stand looking up to Heaven.'" A few such words as these addressed to English ladies by some political pope, in whom they feel confidence, would be of great advantage. While they are looking at St. Stephen's they are too apt to forget that "there is good to be done by them in their own houses." Woman must not think, however, that though His Holiness the Pope advises her to "set right some of those belonging to her," he would approve her "nagging" at man unnecessarily. Man should be approached with the greatest tact, and, if kindly and judiciously treated, is by no means incapable of becoming an agreeable, if not an edifying, companion.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Progress of the Work—The Line Being Rapidly Located—A New Survey of the Missouri River.

From the St. Louis Times, June 12.

A recent letter to the *Times* gives us information in regard to the commencement of surveying operations this season on the Montana, or Middle, division of the Northern Pacific railroad. Three parties, composed as follows, have just left Helena, and are now in the field:

No. 1. James Betner, of New York City assistant engineer; Colonel Leonard Martin of Green Bay, Wisconsin, transitman; A. O. Lambert, New York City, topographer; G. D. Chenoweth, Washington, D. C., leveller.

No. 2. M. T. Bourgess, of Corinne Utah, assistant engineer; Michael A. Meyendorff, New York City, transitman; Eliot Wilson, St. Louis, topographer; T. N. McKennan, Washington, Pa., leveller.

No. 3. Colonel William W. Delacy, Montana, assistant engineer; C. Billop, New York City, transitman; N. Wilkie, Montana, topographer; M. Gibson, Montana, leveller.

The first party begins work at Missoula City, and passes thence through Coriacan defile, down Jocko Valley and Clark's Fork to Pend d'Oreille Lake.

Party No. 2 begins at the mouth of Divide Creek, going up Wisdom and Big Hole Rivers to the head of Bitter Root range in the Rocky Mountains; thence they cross the mountains and descend to Salmon City, Washington Territory.

The third party starts from Salmon City, walking down Salmon and Snake Rivers to Lewistown.

This last party will take boats with them. The others will depend upon pack mules for transportation.

The link between Snake River and Pend d'Oreille will be located by Captain Eastwick, of the Pacific or Eastern Division. General Rosier has charge of the Dakota, or Western Division, with headquarters about 100 miles west of the Red River of the North. The preliminary surveys have, for the most part, been completed, and the work of locating the line is now being hurried along. Under the direction of Engineer Thomas Roberts, a careful exploration is now being made of the Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton.

A Half-Million Acre Farmer.

California Correspondence New York Tribune.

Miller & Lux own forty miles of land on the western side of the San Joaquin, and other persons own almost equally great tracts. It is said that Mr. Miller is the possessor of half a million of acres in this state; he has nearly 100,000 cattle, and, being a shrewd business man, he is fencing in his great estate, to reserve it for his own cattle. He is rapacious for more land, and is said to have determined that he will not rest until he can drive his cattle over his own land from Los Angeles to Sacramento. Two men in Sacramento saw him sitting somewhere, lost in thought, and one asked, "I wonder what Miller is planning now?" The other replied, "He is making a little plan to buy the rest of the State." Miller & Lux have now about 125 miles of fence built, and will build 500 miles more this year. Fencing costs them from $500 to $650 per mile. Of course these are not the men who oppose a "no fence" law.

The Reason Why.

The Mormons tell a good story of Brigham Young. Among the applicants for the special privilege of taking a second wife, there came, one day, a brother of very doubtful character, when something like the following dialogue ensued:

"So you want another wife, do you?"

"Yes, if you please, Brother Brigham."

"Well, the short of the matter is, that you can't have one."

"Why can't I have one as well as the other Saints?"

"So you want to know the whole story, do you?"

"Yes, I should like to know why I can't have more than one wife, as well as the rest of 'em?"

"Well, you shall know, then, in short order. *I want your race to die out.*"

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Money easy at 3@5 per cent.

Gold rather more active, and closed firm at 113½@113¾. Loans, 1@2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $302,000.

The Government took two millions of gold at 113 91-100 to 113 48-100.

Governments quiet.

State bonds steady.

Stocks dull, but steady; Erie alone heavy.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117¾	Coups, '67	117¼
Coups, '62	113¾	Coups, '68	117
Coups, '64	113¾	10-40s	111¾
Coups, '65	113¾	Currency 6s	114¾
Coups, '65 (new)	116¼	New 5s	112¾

State bonds:

Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	74	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	48		

Stocks closed:

Canton	100½	St. Paul	52¼
W. U. Tel	73½	St Paul preferred	77
Quicksilver	39½	Wabash	75¼
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo	91	Fort Wayne	96
Am. M. U. (ex-div.)	70	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex	88½	Terre Haute prefd	56
Pacific Mail	76½	Chicago & Alton	116
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. C. scrip	92½	O. & M	44½
Erie	52½	C., C. & C	93
Erie preferred	76	C., B. & Q	129
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem preferred	128	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	119½	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	37½
Northwestern	71½	Union Pacific bonds	88
N. W. pfd (ex-div.)	91	Cent. Pacific bonds	104¾
Rock Island	109½	Del. Lack & West'n	110¼
New Jersey Central	109½	B. H. & Erie	8

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Wheat, winter, 12s 8d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 3d; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs easier. Wheat, spring, 11s 10d@12s 3d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn 26s 9d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LONDON, June 20—Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92¼; bonds of '62, 91; bonds of '65, 92; bonds of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £700,000. The rate of discount in the Bank of England has been reduced ½ per cent. The rate is now 3 per cent.

Tallow, flat at 51s 6d.

FRANKFORT, June 20—Bonds of '62, 96¾.

PARIS June 20.—Rents 54 fr 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—Evening—Cotton quiet. Middling, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales. 10,000 bales speculation, and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs easier; California white wheat, 12s 4d @12s 6d; spring, 11s 10d @12s; red winter, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 9d. Lard, 40s 6d. Cheese, 61s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,681, making total supply for week, thus far, 8,775, or 515 cars, against 380 last week. Market at dead lock, but few buyers in attendance, and they not disposed to operate. Prices fell ½c off from yesterday, and ½c off from last week's rates. The few sales that transpired were hardly considered a criterion for market. Sales—17 Indiana steers, av 1,279 lbs at $6 50; 212 Ohio steers, av 1,113 to 1,316 lbs at $6 25@6 80; 76 Illinois steers, av 1,020 to 1,366 lbs, at $6 00@6.60.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,200, making supply for week 11,600 against 10,200 last week. Market dull and drooping, at 9@10c for Canada lambs, and 5@6c for Western sheep. Sales, 215 Canada lambs, av 60 lbs, $9.75; 75 Canada sheep, av 111 lbs, $5 37½; 52 Canada sheep, av 124 lbs $5 50; a lot of Canada sheep, wooled, 131 lbs, $6.00; 230 Ohio sheep, av 81 lbs, $5.25.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,400, making supply for week 11,360, against 13,400 last week. Prices rule nominal at $4 25@4 30. No sales to record and but little in pens. Demand fair and equals supply.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Receipts of beeves today, 3,200, with 8,700 since Saturday, against 7,100 last week. Market dragging at ½c decline, and cattle not all sold. Very best weight sold at 13½c, 58 lbs ℔ cwt; good steers, 12½c; Texans hard to sell at 9c for poor green lots, and 10@10½c for fair; 6 cars Illinois, av 6½ cwt, at 11c; 6 cars Texans, av 7 cwt, at 10½c; 7 cars fat Ohio, av 8 cwt, at 12½c; 3 cars good Illinois, av 7 cwt, at 12½c; 7 cars Indians, av 7½ cwt, at 12@12½c.

Sheep and Lambs—4,800, making 11,900 since Saturday against 11,500 last week; fair trade at 5c for coarse lots of bucks; 6c for good sheep, and 6½c for prime. Western lambs, 9@11c; Jerseys, 10@10½c; 1 car, 59 lbs, at 11c; 60, 50 lbs, at 2½c; 1 car Kentucky, 60 lbs, 11c; 1 car do, 59 lbs, 9c; 1 lot Ohio, 83 lbs 6½c; 1 car Ohio sheep, 86 lbs, 5½c; 1 car Illinois, 98 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 84 lbs, 6½c.

Hogs—Only 42 cars to-day, and 28,400 since Saturday, against 32,500 last week. Market improving; dressed selling at 5½@6½c, those of 160 lbs going at 6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Since the marking down yesterday, of Fruit of the Loom, a cent through all grades, no further change has taken place in bleached shirtings, which have been the only ones moving in domestics during the past week. Medium and lower priced grades have been stationary in these, and marking down higher qualities only brings them into a consistent figure to correspond with other kinds of domestics. Printing cloths are reported to-day as dull, but makers continue to ask 8½c for 64x64 in future. Other lines quiet and likely to remain so until at least the close of the month. A few good orders are reported as given in flannels, but nothing of consequence will be done in woollens until dealers and farmers come to some understanding.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Cattle—Dull and heavy; ½@½c lower; very best on sale to-day, 6½@7½c; that generally rated first quality, 5½@6½c; medium or fair quality, 4½@5½c. Receipts, 1,418; sales, 1,087.

Hogs—Full supply and good demand; sales at 5½@6½c; receipts, 9,852.

Sheep—Full supply and fair demand; sales at 4@6c; receipts, 5,310.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20—COTTON—Less active, firm; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, lower; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 60@6 00; common to good extra $6 45@7 10; good to choice $7 00@8 00; St. Louis, $8 30@12.00. Rye flour dull, lower, at $4 30@5 15. Corn meal quiet; Wheat heavy, lower; receipts, 63,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1 60; Northwestern spring afloat $1.61; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.62; No. 1 do $1.70; winter red Western, $1 80. Rye dull; Western $1.00. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand; receipts, 229,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@64c; sail, 65@66c; yellow, 67c. Oats lower; receipts, 44,000 bu; Western, 48@49c; Ohio, 50@51c.

EGGS—Dull; irregular, at 13@18c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio 15½@19½c. Sugar in fair demand, fair to good; refining 8½@9c; Cuba 8½@9½c. Molasses in fair demand; Muscovado 34@35c. Rice quiet, at 9@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 53c.

PROVISIONS—pork; heavy mess $13.30; prime mess $12.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady: hams 9@10c; shoulders 5½@6½c; middles steady, long clear, 7½c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western 10c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new 10@14c.

WHISKEY—A shade firmer; 89c bid; 90c asked.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; more sellers than buyers. Wheat quiet; red, $2.05. Corn quiet; yellow, 67@68c; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats dull and declining; white, 50c; mixed, 47@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $14.00@14.25.

WHISKEY—92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red, $1 95@2.05. Corn dull; mixed Western, 67c. Oats quiet; Western mixed 46@47c; white, 49@50c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Bulk shoulders, 5c; sides, 8½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½@6c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7½@8c. Sugar cured hams, 12@15c. Lard quiet; 9c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, good to choice, 14@16c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 89½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; family, $7 75@8 00. Wheat drooping; No. 1 red winter, $1.75@1 77. Corn dull and lower; 50@51c. Rye 88@90c. Oats dull and lower at 37@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular at $13. Lard an advance asked, but none established; winter, 8½@9c; bulk meats, in light demand, but holders firm; 4½, 6½@8c. Bacon, steady; 6½, 7½@8½c. Hogs, in fair demand and higher; fat $4 00@4 15. Receipts 2,900.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 85c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS.—Market generally dull and unchanged. Sales 16,000 bu Western corn at 55c; two cars at 52@53c. Oats 70c bu No 2 Western, at 40c.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring, $1 39; No 2, $1 35½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30½c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, $1 63@1 63½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 51½; low do, 50½; Michigan, 50½; white, 55c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 36½c; No. 2, 34c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and vessels scarce; to Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½@8c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 20—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; extra, $1 71; No. 1, $1.65. Corn dull and lower at 48c for No. 1; 54c for yellow. Oats dull and lower; mixed, 34c; white, 39c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and 50c lower. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2, $1 60. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—TOBACCO—Active and unchanged. Sales, 140 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—86c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn meal steady at $3.35@3 40. Corn dull and drooping, at 64@66c. Oats dull and drooping at 48@50c. Hay, Western, 25@29c. Bran, market dull and bare.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in light demand but holders firm; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear sides, 7½@7½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, extra winter, $6.00@6.40; XX $6 60@7 50. Wheat dull and drooping; sample lots about No. 2 red winter, $1.70@1 71. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 42@42½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 33½@34c. Barley, no market. Rye at 65@66c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, 7½@7½c; clear sides, 7½@7¾c for outside pieces on orders. Lard dull; summer, 8½c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 20.—PASSED UP—Props Idaho, Passaic, Concord; schrs City of Sheboygan, York State, Traveller, Fleetwing, Banner.

PASSED DOWN—Prop W. T. Graves; schrs Annie Sherwood, G. D. Russell.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, June 20—Evening.—PASSED UP—Bark John Breeden; schrs Camden, Mountaineer, Dashing Wave, Wancoma, Ada, Medora, J. N. Foster.

PASSED DOWN—Props Arizona, India, Colorado; bark Canada; schrs Anna Grover, Nicholas, F. J. King, New London.

WIND—South.

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A splendid Campaign Song and Chorus, 35 cents.
"Vote for Horace Greeley then, whose heart is ever true.
Hurrah! hurrah! and Gratz Brown too.
Men of brains we want right in the Presidential chair,
Hurrah! hurrah! we'll send him there.
The Government, it should not be
An instrument of tyranny,
Where freemen's rights and civil rules
Shall be o'erpowered by greedy fools."
Vote for Horace Greeley, &c.

Campaign Clubs should send in orders early for this song. Large reduction by the 100.

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HOMES FOR ALL!

CONTINUATION OF THE *Great Auction Sale* OF

Washington Heights Residence Lots,

On Saturday Evening, June 22,

At 7½ o'clock, at CENTRAL HALL, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-sts. These lots front on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon and other streets, are high and dry and easy of access. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the C., R. I. & Pacific, and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railways, and four Dummy Trains each way.

TERMS OF SALE—NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent per annum, semi-annually in advance. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of the property can be obtained at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO. 336 Wabash-av.

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On North Dearborn-st at Auction, on Monday Afternoon, June 24, at 3 o'clock, on the Premises.

Will be sold, Sub-Lot 10 of Lots 9 to 16, Block 8, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, being 25x80 feet on North Dearborn st, between Michigan-st and Illinois-st. Title perfect; abstract of title brought down.

TERMS—1-3 cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $1,000 due in 4½ years; balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent interest.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,
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Elegant Parlor and Marble-top Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, Rockers, Chairs, French and German Plate Mirrors, Family Soaps, Standing and Sitting Office Desks, Show Cases, 30 Rolls Wool Carpet, 18 Crates W. G Crockery, 40 Crates Extra Polished Shovels, a very fine tone Piano, carved legs, and 4 Round Corners (new), on Saturday, June 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

UNLIMITED SALE OF

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

At auction by Elison & Foster, on Saturday morning, June 22, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 185 Michigan-av. New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Centre Tables, Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Mattresses, &c., &c. New Top and Open Buggies, Basket Phaetons, and New Harness. Also 300 Boxes Brown Soap.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

20 crates Crockery in open lots, Plated Ice Pitchers, Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons; also, large line of Cutlery, at auction, on Saturday morning, June 22, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

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Regular Friday Sale of Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets,

Sofas, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Oriental and Camp Chairs, Book Cases, Side Boards Wardrobes, Hall Trees, Library, Wood and Marble Top Tables, and Chairs in great variety; also, second-hand Furniture Carpets Crockery, &c. We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and retail through the week at their prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality. Our next auction sale takes place Friday, June 21, at 10 o'clock.

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291 and 293 Michigan-av.

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SEVEN ACRES.

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AND

International Musical Festival,

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THE GRANDEST SERIES OF CONCERTS ever given—introducing the best works of the Great Masters, and the music of all nations.

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GREAT CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES, comprising one hundred and eighty choral societies.

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A MAGNIFICENT BOUQUET OF ARTISTS, One Hundred and Fifty of the best American Vocalists.

THE MOST POWERFUL ORGAN EVER CONSTRUCTED.

MADAME PESCHKA LEUTNER, the greatest living Soprano.

By permission of Her Majesty's Government, the CELEBRATED BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, of London, Mr. Dan. Godfrey, Bandmaster.

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By permission of President Thiers and the French Government, the Celebrated GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND, of Paris. One of the Best Military Bands in Europe.

FRANZ ABT, The eminent Composer and Conductor, author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

THE IRISH NATIONAL BAND, the greatest Band ever organized in Old Ireland.

MADAME ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF, the celebrated Soprano of London.

Grand Professional OPERATIC CHORUS, German, English, Italian and French Opera Choruses combined.

HERR FRANZ BENDELL, the Eminent German Pianist.

By permission of the Government of the United States THE CELEBRATED MARINE BAND

Emperor William's Imperial Household CORNET QUARTETTE.

By universal desire THE ANVIL CHORUS, with accompaniment of One Hundred Anvils, by the Boston Fire Department.

THE NATIONAL AIRS OF ALL COUNTRIES by Twenty Thousand Voices, Two Thousand Instruments, the Great Organ, Drum and Trumpet Corps, all the bells of Boston, Infantry and Artillery accompaniment.

The whole forming the

The Grandest Musical Demonstration

the world has ever known, under the supervision of committees comprising the most eminent citizens of Boston.

The concerts during the first week will be on a grander scale than thereafter.

SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

Diagrams of seats in the Coliseum for sale at Music Hall.

Per order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD ...... Proprietor

Great success of the

MARBLE HEART!

Which will be repeated this and every evening during the week (Wednesday and Saturday Matinee), with the original cast of Monday evening.

Raphael, Mr. W. G. Taylor; Marco, Mrs. Anna Cowell; Volage Mr. Chas Wyndham.

Friday evening June 21 benefit of Mr. W. G. Taylor. THE LANCERS are coming.

GLOBE THEATRE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

Benefit of Mr. LECOMPTE, Treasurer of the Wyndham Comedy Company, Monday next, June 24, when in addition to other attractions, Mr G. T. FERRIS and Mr HARRY ROBERTS will make their first appearance on the stage in the third act of

OTHELLO!

Othello, Mr. Harry Roberts; Iago, Mr. G. T. Ferris. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office, or by telegraph. THE LANCERS are coming.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHNNY THOMPSON, The Greatest Protean Artist the World has ever known, in his great sensation al Drama, in which he sustains, in the most wonderful manner, Twelve Different Characters.

Jack Norton—A Wayward Youth; Molly McGorm—an Irish Domestic; Jacob Hausmuller—a German Clarionet Player; Bill the Buster—One of the B'hoys; Moses Levi Cohen—an Old Clothes Man; Shang-hi—a Chinaman; Pat Chatley; Josephus Orange Blossom—a Called Pussan; Dennis O'Nulty—an Irish Musician; Ann Eliza Jane; Antonio Baraldi—an Italian Harper; Mr. Snowshovens—A Country Gentleman—Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Monster Combination of Minstrel Artists.

JOHNSON and POWERS in new Songs and Dances. First week of the Black Statues. Tricks of Illusion, and Other Orders.

R H Holley's grand Allegorical Picture of Progress will shortly be produced. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original and world-renowned Japanese Tommy.

SATURDAY—Grand Matinee.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

FOURTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF

Leavitt-st. Congregat'l Church,

To Evanston, on Saturday, June 22. Boat leaves Goodrich's Dock at 9 a. m. Returns at 5 p. m. Fare for the Round Trip—Children, 25 cts; adults, 50 cts.

CHAS. MAC EVOY'S HIBERNICON.

Every Night at Burlington Hall. New Songs, Dances, and Sketches, and the new and laughable episode of

IRISH HEARTS.

The unrivalled Mountain, Lake, and River Scenery of Ireland. Admission 50 cents; Back seats 25 cents. MATINEE SATURDAY.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

New Improved Shuttle Stitch

MACHINES.

Old Favorite Elastic Stitch

MACHINES.

SALESROOMS,

96 West Randolph and
127 East Eighteenth

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

$5,000,000 IN GOLD

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm F Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq.,
Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq.
Heman G. Powers

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts, Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.

COOK CO. BONDS

Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

IRON.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS

Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,

MERCHANT IRON AND

HEAVY HARDWARE

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.

(One Block South of Old Location)

CHICAGO, ILL.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE

Railway Company,

Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantage of locating manufacturing establishments upon the line of their railway, will give to rolling mill or blast furnace company so locating forty (40) acres of ground for works, and the coal from one block of coal field; the ore from one hundred acres of the Hardin, Pope, or Massac County, Illinois brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them all orders for merchant iron required for the railway use for a period of two years.

To any railway car manufactory located upon the line they will give twenty acres of ground required for works, the timber from 100 acres of the best timbered land in Owen County, and an order for cars to commence work upon.

To any car wheel foundry or axle forge, the necessary grounds for works, and liberal orders for products in kind.

To all other manufacturing establishments facilities in the locating and successful prosecution of their works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing resources upon the line of the railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. P. WOOD,
Gen'l Sup't C. & T H. R. R. Terre Haute, Ind.

War Department,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1872.

A Medical Board will be convened at this office July 1, 1872, for the purpose of examining various patterns of Trusses, and recommending those most suitable for issue under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers."

Manufacturers of trusses are invited to forward to this office samples of their respective patterns, with the wholesale price of each, previous to the meeting of the Board.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses, Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. S. MAYO & CO., 423 State-st., and 2 West Madison-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

REAL ESTATE.

HALF ACRE

LOTS.

A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold for $400; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.

Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., halfway between Englewood and Washington Heights, 16 feet above Chicago level, soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN Room 8, 70 East Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.
China ...... June 26
Russia ...... July 3
Cuba ...... July 10

From New York.
Parthia
Calabria
Abyssinia

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabins on view and berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 231 State-st. and 93 Market-st., Chicago.

LONDON.

The new Steamer Trinacria is not excelled by any steamer afloat; sails July 2. First cabin, $80. Send for circular.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Temple ...'s Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERIE'S, CARTER & DAKE, 21 Sillitoe-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Commission Merchants.

A first-class man of long experience, and commanding a good business, is open for an engagement as solicitor of consignments either South, West or North. Unexceptionable reference given. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS.

CHANGE OF NAME.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature authorizing the change of names of incorporated companies, the stockholders of the International Mutual Trust Company have, at a special meeting held this day, resolved to change the name of said company into INTERNATIONAL BANK.

H. LOEWENTHAL, President.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Cashier.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
W. WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE.

...SEWING MACHINES... GROVER & BAKER'S ...ing Machine... Improved Shuttle Sti... MACHINES. ...Favorite Elastic Sti... MACHINES. SALESROOMS, ...Randolph and ...127 East Eighteenth...

FINANCIAL. ...STATES MORTGAGE COMP... OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, ...00,000 IN GOL... ...EL D. BABCOCK, President ...VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer ...MPANY will loan for long period... improved or in course of improve... through a Committee composed ... ...F Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman; ...Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq., ...King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, ...Company, S. W. corner Madison... ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secreta... June 1, 1872.

...the County Treasurer, C... ...Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872. ...K CO. BOND... ...7 per cent interest, paya... ...nally, can be bought at pa... ...y Treasurer's Office, East W... J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

IRON. ...Kimbark & Co... ...RTERS AND DEALERS IN ... BEAMS, CHANNEL... ...and Tee Iron Colliery Rails, ...ANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWAR... ...-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-... ...lock South of Old Location.) CHICAGO, ILL.

GENERAL NOTICES. ...CINNATI & TERRE HAU... Railway Company, ...resting the attention of manufacturers... ...location of their railway, will give to ... ...in Owen County, ... MATT. F. WOOD, ...C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

War Department, ...GEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1872. ... J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

SPECTACLES. ...Y CANNOT BUY IT! ...or Sight is Priceless!! ...mond Spectacles will Preserve It!

REAL ESTATE. ...LF ACRE ... LOTS. ...

...AN STEAMSHIPS. ...RD MAIL LINE. ...BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. ... P. H. DU VERNET, General Agent, 276 State-st. ... LONDON. ... HENDERSON BROTHERS, 224 Wabash av., Chicago. ...

...CELLANEOUS. ...ission Merchants. ...man of long experience, and ...ood business, is open for an ...solicitor of consignments ...st or North. Unexceptional... ...ren. Address Q 90, Tribune.

..., AMBERG & CO., WHOLESALE ...TIONERS. ...West Randolph-st. ...E OF NAME. ...INTERNATIONAL BANK. ...EWENTHAL, President. ...CIS A. HOFFMANN, Cashier.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. OF ALL SIZES. ...RBANKS, MORSE & CO., ...WEST WASHINGTON-ST. ...RSYTH'S ...ndard Scales

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20.

There were no features of special importance in finance, either in the local or general markets, to-day. The banks are well supplied with loanable funds, and are accommodating all approved borrowers freely, but are requiring larger margins when they advance on grain receipts as collaterals.

Currency is scarce in this market. Large amounts have been sent to the country, and some of the banks are obliged to order additional supplies from New York.

Exchange is depressed by the pressure to sell to get currency, and was freely offered between banks to-day at $1 per $1,000 discount.

There were no new developments to-day in connection with the recent failures. The oats clique will, of course, try to squirm out of their liabilities in any way they can. It remains to be seen whether the Board of Trade will have backbone enough to cast their influence on the side of making them pay the penalty of their recent outrageous attempt to stop the grain trade of the whole city. If the persons who have operated this corner can escape their liabilities in the "puts" they have sold, it might as well be acknowledged at once that the commercial honor of the Board of Trade is a humbug, and that when a man loses he can fail, and yet in a few weeks be in "good standing" again on 'Change.

OFF FOR EUROPE, OFF FOR AMERICA.

The New York papers nearly all refer to the summer hegira of Wall street people to Europe as unprecedented. A visit to Europe is now looked upon as the only method of procuring a thorough release for the time being from active participation in speculation. The American watering places now have all the modern telegraphic contrivances for reporting affairs on the Stock Exchange, and hence a visit to them does not give the necessary relief, as the fascination of speculation is ever present by the activity of the telegraph. The broker or speculator who spends the summer at Saratoga, Newport, or Long Branch is absent in the flesh but present in spirit. This is what has induced so many to visit Europe this season, and place 3,000 miles of water between them and the Stock Exchange. These, however, are only a small portion of the great crowds of people who are flocking to Europe from all parts of the United States. On the other hand, it appears that in some of the European cities the wealthy people are becoming aware of the fact that there is a country on this side the Atlantic where they can make a more interesting and comfortable summer tour than in any other part of the world. In Berlin, one of the principal topics of conversation in society is a proposed pleasure excursion of wealthy Berliners to the United States. The excursion is we believe all arranged, and the party, some sixty or seventy in number, are to leave Berlin about the middle of July, and will visit the principal cities of the United States before they return. It is probable that other similar parties will be organized in other European cities. We regard this as the beginning of an era of more intelligent information in Europe in regard to the society, commerce, and resources of the United States, and particularly of the West. Chicago, which the London *Times* lately designated as the real seat of political power in the United States, will of course be one of the principal points of attraction. European visitors will here have an opportunity to witness this summer the building of a city on a scale, of which their experience gives no hint of idea; a scale which even exceeds anything instanced in history, except possibly those in ancient history when some despotic king commanded millions of slaves to build here or there a city as the seat of a new empire. The fashion of summer tours to the United States once established, it will show to European capital the vast and attractive fields for new and profitable enterprises afforded by the West, and will result in drawing European capital more freely to this country to build new railroads, open mines of coal, iron and the precious metals, stimulating industry and enterprise of every kind.

STOCKS NOW AND A YEAR AGO.

Owing to the flight of New York speculators above referred to, it is noted that, as far as speculation in stock is concerned, the situation is very different from what it was a year ago. At that time the money kings of Wall street were heavily loaded up with stocks. In the case of Rock Island—which, notwithstanding its better financial condition now than then, is now quoted at from 109 to 110, against 130 to 135 then—just one year ago to-morrow (June 21) there was a great collapse, and Rock Island stock tumbled in an hour or two from 135 down to 110, and then gradually sunk during the next week or two to 107. This year, however, it is noted that there are no cliques in the stock market. Stocks have had their rise and have declined, with the exception of Erie and one or two others, too near their legitimate value, but are likely to be drooping and dull for a month or two yet.

THE ABOLITION OF STAMPS.

As there is considerable uncertainty with some regarding the documents and legal papers upon which stamps will no longer be required after October 1, we give, in accordance with an Internal Revenue circular soon to be issued, the following list of documents on which the stamp duties will be abolished after October 1:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.
Affidavits.
All agreements or contracts, or renewals of the same.
Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose.
Assignment, of a lease, mortgage, policy or insurance, or anything else.
Bills of Exchange, foreign inland, letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.
Bills of lading, and receipts, in the United States or for any where else.
Bills of sale, of any kind.
Bonds of indemnification, of any kind.
Bonds administrator or guardian, or anything that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamp.
Brokers' notes.
Certificates of measurement of anything.
Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit, any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamp.
Charter, or its renewal, or a charter-party of any kind.
All contracts or agreements.
Conveyance, any part of the work of conveyancing.
Endorsement, of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.
Entry, for consumption, warehousing, or withdrawal.
Gaugers' returns.
Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, (life, marine, inland, and fire).
Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.
Legal documents. Writ, or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, &c., letters of administration, testamentary, &c.
Manifests at Custom House, or anywhere else, for any purpose.
Mortgage, of any kind.
Passage ticket, to any place in the world.
Pawners' checks.
Power of attorney for any purpose.
Probate of will, of any kind.
Promissory note for anything.
Protest of any kind.
Quit claim deed.
Receipt. Now generally exempt, and if included in present law in any case, will be hereafter exempt.
Sheriff's return.
Trust deed.
Warehouse receipt.
Warrant of attorney.
Weigher's return, of any character.

The only stamp-tax retained on any business or legal document or written paper of any kind is the 2-cent stamp on bank-checks.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

On June 15, the Treasurer of the United States held as security for circulating notes of National Banks, United States bonds for $379,429,200; and as security for deposits of public moneys, United States bonds for $15,723,000. National Bank circulation outstanding, $335,743,997.

Internal revenue receipts, $126,340,770. The returns for the fiscal year to date had already exceeded the estimate for the entire fiscal year, and it is probable that the additional receipts up to the 30th inst. will reach fully five millions.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business, June 16, were: Currency, $5,429,727; coin, $86,779,932. Coin certificates are outstanding for $24,729,000.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119½	119½
5-20s of '62	113½	114
5-20s of '64	113½	114½
5-20s of '65	114½	114½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	116½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117½
10-40s	112½	....
United States 5s (new issue)	112½	....
United States Currency 6s	114	114½
Northern Pacific gold 7-3s	....	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	....	95@98
Chicago City 7s	....	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 and int.
Gold Exchange	....	113½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@109¾	109¾@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, June 20.

CITY PROPERTY.

Desplaines-st, n. w. cor. of Desplaines-st, e f, 80x115 ft with buildings, dated June 18; consideration, $14,000.

Robey-st, between Wisconsin and Centre-sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,300.

...Lots, of Mackubin's Lot 2, of n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec 33, 39, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 9, of Lots 13, 16, &c., in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $6,500.

Morgan-st, 45 ft south of Adams-st, w f, 50x125 ft, with improvements, dated June 14; consideration, $9,500.

Lot 9, in Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼, Sec 6, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $600.

Lot 41, in Block 17, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 19; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 29, in Hull's Lots 59, 61, &c., in Butterfield's Addition, dated Sept. 12, 1871; consideration, $1,300.

Thurlitt av, 80 ft e of Napoleon place, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 12; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 11, in Harding's w ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Feb. 15; consideration, ...

Wood st, 235 ft n of Blue Island av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $800.

Blue Island av, 107 ft n e of Wood st, s e f, 24x ... ft, dated June 10; consideration, $1,060.

Mendell st, bet Crossing st and Clybourn place, w f, ... ft to alley, dated June 17; consideration, $900.

South Park av, 60 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25 ft ..., dated June 18; consideration $3,275.

Cypress st, near Taylor st, w f, 72 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $1,500.

McReynolds st, near Wood st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 6; consideration, $650.

North Wells st, s w corner of Oak st, e f, 56½x ... ft, dated May 21; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 3, in Block 4, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $6,600.

Part Lot 3, in same, dated June 17; consideration, $1,400.

Winchester av, 48 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x111½ ft, dated March 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 6, in Block 2 of Block 85, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated Dec. 1, 1871; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 16, in Campbell's Lot 5, of Block 2, Rockwell's Add, dated June 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 1, Springer's and Fox's Add, dated May 29; consideration, $810.

North 31 ft of Lot 11, of Lots 133 to 136, in Butterfield's Add, dated June 8; consideration $1,050.

West Adams st, s w cor of Wood st, n f, 73x125 ft, with buildings, dated May 17; consideration, $14,000.

Kossuth st, 174 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

Kossuth st, 150 ft w of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

Kossuth st, 125 ft w of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $1,000.

S ½ Lot 5, in Block 12, Bushnell's Addition, dated April 22; consideration, $1,785.

Triangular lot, s f, on Polk st, bet Robey st and Southwestern av, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $600.

Harrison st, ½ mile w of Western av, 20 acres, dated June 17; consideration, $110,000. The parties are John M. Tiernan, of Pittsburgh, to A. D. & L. Reed.

Lot 6, in Block 18, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 16; consideration, $740.

Cleaver st, between Bradley and Division sts, w f, 25x125 ft, with buildings, dated June 17; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 32, in Block 2 of Lill & Diversy's Blocks, 11 and 12 of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated June 15; consideration, $800.

Lot 32, in same, dated June 15; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3, 4, 17 and 18, in Lavinia & Co.'s Subdivision of e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $60,000.

School st, 100 ft n of Chestnut st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $1,250.

S ½ Lot 5, in Block 16, of Johnston's n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $1,160.

N ½ Lot 5, in same, dated June 7; consideration, $1,160.

Lots 7 to 10, in Block 2, in Lyman's Resubdivision, in Lyman's s e ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 14, in Block 1, of Jennings's n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, on s e cor of Vincennes and Bowen avs, dated June 1; consideration, $4,300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 12, of Colebour's Block 4, of Johnson's e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $200.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,195	4,556	4,140	4,776
Wheat, bu	34,535	26,950	8,847	12,600
Corn, bu	192,700	249,030	224,300	321,109
Oats, bu	116,990	39,920	81,742	52,377
Rye, bu	1,500	1,635	3,820	1,042
Barley, bu	....	750	450	....
Grass seed, lbs	16,680	4,410	1,500	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	9,810	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	18,160	25,760	27,770	....
Cured meats, lbs	19,460	11,280	219,500	79,791
Beef, brls	22	....	....	....
Pork, brls	....	7	10	242
Lard, lbs	3,710	33,290	19,500	25,273
Tallow, lbs	16,970	12,730	24,000	....
Butter, lbs	80,398	185,600	61,800	94,300
Live hogs, No.	15,333	8,828	4,968	7,167
Cattle, No.	2,077	2,631	1,201	1,815
Sheep, No.	1,180	1,652	....	211
Hides, lbs	95,520	85,530	9,546	49,190
Highwines, brls	237	66	351	326
Wool, lbs	197,482	41,971	78,448	676,010
Potatoes, bu	1,144	2,317	719	....
Lumber, m	7,783	6,891	1,870	2,241
Shingles, m	2,200	3,308	3,969	1,583
Lath, m	749	489	136	254
Salt, brls	1,187	2,600	1,996	1,113

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 214 bu wheat; 2,151 bu corn; 1,347 bu oats; 1,742 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 53 cars wheat; 541 cars and 23,200 bu corn; 149 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total (744 cars), 347,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again easier to-day, but without any of the weakness that has been so strongly marked for a few days past. The receipts of grain were full, but not larger than usual, and the shipments were satisfactory, except in wheat, which still refuses to move out. The course of trade was more settled, and the effects of the corners were but little visible; neither was much said in reference thereto. The markets seemed to have settled down nearly to a normal condition, and only to be a little too much "calm after the storm." The grocery market was firm for nearly every thing in the list; especially so for coffees, sugars and syrups. Rio coffees advanced ½c, in sympathy with New York. Sugars were more settled than on the preceding days of the week, but were exceedingly firm, as they still are lower here than at the East, and the "strike" continues. Syrups have advanced 3c in New York, and an upward movement here is imminent. Rice, soaps, spices, etc., were steady at former quotations. No changes were reported in the dry goods market. Only a moderate business was doing, but the general feeling among jobbers seemed to be one of firmness, and prices were well sustained all around. The demand for grain bags was again of a liberal character, and the advanced prices recently established were firmly adhered to. Butter was in light request only, and holders, though unwilling to accept materially lower prices, were extremely anxious to realize, as the stocks—already large—are steadily augmenting. Cheese was dull and weak. Coal met with some inquiry at $9.00 for Erie, and at $8.60 for Lackawanna. In the hay market only a limited business was transacted, neither the local nor outside demands being very considerable, and prices were again lower. Hides and leather remain firm and unchanged. Oils were quiet, without quotable change in values, though linseed was firmer. In the market for lumber at the yards, the amount of trading was fair,—chiefly on local account, and a healthy feeling prevailed. There was a meagre inquiry for hardwood lumber, but, as the stocks are small, dealers are realizing full prices. Metals and tinners' stock, and iron were fairly active at about yesterday's prices. No new features were developed in the markets for nails, naval stores, wool, or cooperage,—the trading in each being of a fair character. Poultry and potatoes were dull. Eggs sold all the way from 11@12c.

Highwines were more active, and stronger, the market advancing ½c in the latter half of the session, under a good demand, with rather light offerings. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 84½c, and 150 brls at 85c. The market closed at 85c.

Lake freights were less active at yesterday's advance, there being fewer vessels offering, with less of demand. A total of seven charters from this port was reported, which will take out 100,000 bu oats, and 189,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 9c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego, and 13½c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 22½@23c to New York.

Provisions were irregular. Mess pork was active for the season, opening weak at the decline noted at the call yesterday, and receding somewhat, but closed firmer under a fair demand to fill options, closing higher than 24 hours previously. Lard was quiet, but steady, a shade firmer for the month, and rather easier on July. Meats were in fair request, and held a shade more firmly, especially on shoulders. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.25@12.30; do seller July, $12.40; do seller August, $12.50@12.55; do seller September, $12.65. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.72½@8.75; do seller July, $8.80@8.85; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4½@4¾c for shoulders, and 6¾c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@10c for summer, and 8½@9c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7¾@7⅞c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, at $12.50; 250 brls do at $12.35; 2,500 brls do, seller July, at $12.40; 1,500 brls do at $12.37½; 1,500 brls do at $12.35; 1,000 brls do, seller August, at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.52½; 500 brls do at $12.50; 1,250 brls do, seller September, at $12.65; 20 brls prime mess at $11.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.75; 50 tcs summer do at 8c; 20,000 lbs (light) shoulders at 4½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c; 20 tcs yellow grease at 6c.

Flour was dull at a decline of 25c per brl noted yesterday, being reported neglected and heavy in New York. Sales were confined to 50 brls white winter on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $7.25; 25 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 125 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $11.00 on track, and 10 tons fine feed at $10.25 on track.

Wheat was active, and steadier, though still variable, averaging about the same as the decline noted yesterday. Liverpool was quoted dull and 1d lower per 100 lbs, and New York was quiet and easier, causing a tendency to lower prices; but the pressure of yesterday was removed, though there were still plenty of sellers. There was but little buying for shipment, the purchases being principally speculative, and very many due if settlements were made. It was generally understood that the parties who have engineered the corner in wheat are now out of it, but there were a few who professed to think that they have only retired pending a severe cross-examination from the other side, and will yet be heard from again on the re-direct. Hence the trade is nervous, and still unsettled. Seller July opened at $1.38½, advanced to $1.39¼, fell to $1.38½, and closed at $1.38½. Seller August sold at $1.33@1.36½, and seller the year at $1.19@1.21. Seller the month closed at $1.35½. No. 1 spring saleable at about the same price. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.36; 800 bu do at $1.35; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.37½; 10,000 bu do at $1.37; 5,000 bu do at $1.36½; 10,000 bu do at $1.36½; 62,200 bu do at $1.35; 11,200 bu do at $1.34½; 10,000 bu do at $1.34½; 10,000 bu do at $1.34; 10,000 bu do at $1.33½; 15,000 bu do at $1.33. Total, 159,200 bu.

Corn was active, but averaged ⅜c lower, being quoted active in New York, and weak in Liverpool, while many selling orders were received from the country, the weather being considered more favorable for the growing crops. The latter fact made the market weak early, but at the decline the short interest took hold freely and stiffened prices. There was not much buying for shipment, as freight room was scarce; much of that engaged in corn being on board propellers. The great element of weakness in corn now is the expectation of large receipts. Dealers think that oats will "let up" now for a while, and that we may count on 1,000 car loads of corn per day before long. Seller July opened at 44½c, declined to 43¾c, and closed at 43¾@44c. Seller August sold at 45½@46½c, closing at 45½@45¾c. Seller last half of August sold at 46c; and seller September at 47@48½c. Seller the month closed at 43½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 27,200 bu do at 43¼c; 156,800 bu do at 43¼c; 29,000 bu do at 43c; 40,000 bu do at 42¾c; 70,000 bu do at 42½c; 400 bu yellow at 44c; 20,000 bu rejected at 38½c; 6,800 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu no grade at 29c; 800 bu do at 26c; 1,200 bu do at 25c. Total, 369,600 bu.

Oats were more active and a shade easier, but very steady—remarkably so, considering the violent excitement through which the market has just passed. The discordant element being withdrawn, the pressure has been relaxed, receipts are smaller, and prices have receded to a point where shippers can take hold with a fair prospect of profit. A good many oats are held here outside of the Chandler combination, but these are chiefly in new places, and are principally offered for shipment. The Chandler oats are not yet offered extensively on the market, but buyers are rather nervous in view of the fact that those oats may be thrown upon the market at any time, and in such volume as to seriously depress prices. The shorts filled in to-day to a fair extent, and some of the lots bought were intended to be tendered to the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., in the hope of obtaining at least a portion of the difference when the matter is settled up—which may take some time to do. Seller the month sold at 30@30¼c; seller July at 31@31½c, and seller August at 29@29½c. Cash sales were reported of 36,000 bu (fresh receipts) at 31c; 85,000 bu at 30c; 65,000 bu at 30½c; 600 bu rejected at 28½c; 600 bu do at 28c. Total, 185,200 bu.

Rye was lifeless, but quoted weak, in the absence of buyers. No. 2 or No. 1 would bring about 65@66c.

Barley was inactive and nominally unchanged, at 49@50c for No. 2, and 45c for No. 3. Sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 50c.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were inactive. Grain was active, but easier, owing to the reported decline in Liverpool. Sales on the call were 10,000 bu wheat, seller July, at $1.35; 10,000 bu do at $1.35½; 40,000 bu do at $1.35½; 5,000 bu seller August at $1.33½; 5,000 bu do at $1.33; 15,000 bu do at $1.32½. 110,000 bu corn, seller July 43¾c; 10,000 bu seller August at 45½c; 95,000 bu do at 45½c; 25,000 bu do at 46c; 5,000 bu seller September at 46½c; 5,000 bu do at 46c; 5,000 bu oats at 31½c; 10,000 bu do at 31½c; 15,000 bu seller July at 31½c; 5,000 bu seller August at 29½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12.00	$12.50
Mess pork, seller July	12.37½	12.50
Mess pork, seller August	12.50	12.55
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	....	....
Lard, seller July	8.62½	8.70
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.33½	1.35½
Wheat, seller July	1.35½	1.35½
Wheat, seller August	1.32½	1.32½
Wheat, seller the year	1.18	1.19½
Corn, cash or seller June	42¾	43
Corn, seller July	43½	43¾
Corn, seller August	45	45½
Corn, seller September	46	46½
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller June	....	30½
Oats, seller July	....	31½
Oats, seller August	29	29½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20.

BUTTER—Trade was dull, and the general market was weak and unsettled. Neither the local nor shipping demands were very considerable, and prices, without being quotably lower, favored buyers. We make no change in our list, as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Prices were firm for grain bags, but were easy for other goods in the list. The general trade was active, for the season. We quote: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@24c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was active at former prices: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble, dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	28.50
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—Trade continues dull at former figures: $40.00@50.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock: $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $160.00@180.00.

BEANS—The inquiry was of a light character, but quotations ruled steady at $2.50@2.75 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@3.00 for navy.

BERRIES—Raspberries in fair supply, but were in poor condition and very difficult to sell. Strawberries plenty and prices lower. Gooseberries very low at any price. Sales 36 cases raspberries at 10c, 15 cases at 8c, 12 cases at 7c, 5 cases at 6c; 305 cases St. Jo strawberries at 10c; 375 cases at 9½c, 885 cases at 9c, 160 cases at 8½c, 350 cases at 8c, 50 cases at 7c, 45 cases at 6c, 30 cases at $1.25, 26 cases at $1.00, 20 cases Quarts at 14c, 10 cases at 6c, 20 cases Indiana at 6c; 40 bu gooseberries at $1.00, 5 bu at 80c.

GREEN FRUITS—New apples in fair request; offerings light. Sales 50 boxes (¼ bu) new apples at 60c, 10 boxes at $1.00.

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in the market for this staple. The demand was light, and the weakness noticeable for some time past continues. We quote: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—Prices were without change, save for prepared Lehigh, which is now selling at $9.00@9.50. There was a light demand at the annexed quotations: Lehigh lump, $10.50; Lehigh prepared, $9.00@9.50; Lackawanna, $8.60; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—A fair business was doing on interior account, but the local demand was inconsiderable. Prices remain nominally unchanged, ranging as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, blue gage, 2 lb	2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	4.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Erie	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.75
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	3.60
Oysters, 1 lb	2.10

COOPERAGE—Trade was quiet and prices were easy: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $32.00@35.00 per m.

CHERRIES—In good supply and prices lower; all black almost unsaleable. Sales 25 cases sour at 10c, 15 cases at 7c, 10 cases small black at 6c, 16 bu choice at $4.00, 10 bu at $3.25, 30 bu at $3.00, 16 bu damaged at $2.00, 15 cases sweet at 12½c, 10 cases do, at 14c.

CURRANTS—In moderate supply and sold slowly. Sales of 2 cases red at $2.00 per case; 4 cases at $2; 2 cases at 10c.

EGGS—Sold to a light extent at 11@12c per doz.

FISH—Only a moderate demand existed, and former prices were without material change. The prevalent feeling was easy, however, and in some descriptions there are indications of a decline. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 32@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade continues very quiet, and values rule steady and uniform. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10½@11½c; French do, 14½@16c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—An advance of ½c in Rio coffees was the only important change noted in the grocery market to-day. Sugars, though more quiet than on the preceding days of the week, were none the less firm, the late advance being thoroughly sustained. The market for syrups is also exceedingly firm, prices having recently advanced 3c in New York. Rice, soaps, spices, and other goods in the list were again quoted steady. We revise our list as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@26c; prime do, 25c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23@23½c; Singapore, 25½@25¾c; Costa Rica, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8¼c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Powdered and crushed, at 14½@15c; granulated, 13½@14c; A, standard, at 13@13½c; No. 2, at 12¾@13c; B, at 12½@12¾c; X C, at 12¼@12½c; C, at 11¾@12c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10¼c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 9½@10½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans choice at 70@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, at 23½@23¾c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lily, at 6¾@7c; White Rose, at 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—No improvement was visible in the condition of this market. The demand, as for several days past, was small, and the general feeling was one of depression, prices ruling 50c per ton lower. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.00; do, loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted firmer and unchanged. The offerings were comparatively few, and found ready buyers at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade here continues fairly active, and quotations are well sustained:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar-iron	5 @5 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @6 5-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10 @6 5-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10 @5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10 @5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼ @6¾	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @19	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—A fair movement was witnessed in this article and former rates were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₩ m	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ m	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	90@ 1.05
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.10@ 1.25
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	33@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	63.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 28 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 35 lbs	1.80@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market was active both on local and interior account, and for tin plate, pig iron, and copper, quotations were firm:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 58c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—The general demand was active, and prices were a shade firmer: 60d, $6.50; 8d ₩ keg, $6.75; 6d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₩ keg, $6.25; 3d, ₩ keg, $7.00; fine 3d, ₩ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, ₩ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—There was a small inquiry at the following quotations:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18@ 30
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21@ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00@6.37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50@6.12½

OILS—Linseed was a shade firmer to-day, owing to an advance of 2c in New York. Other oils were quoted steady at former rates. The following were the prices current: Carbon, 23@23½c; Extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $1.10@1.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 85c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Continue active, without material change in values. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—This market was again dull, and prices ruled weak. We quote: Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 9@10c.

POTATOES—The offerings were large, and under a small inquiry prices rather favored buyers, 40@45c for Western, and 20@30c for mixed Western.

FEEDS—Were in meagre demand and for millet and hungarian prices were easier. We revise our list as follows: Millet at $2.10@2.20, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.40; timothy at $2.80@2.90 for fair to good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25; buckwheat, $1.40@1.50.

SALT—Was in good demand and held firmly at former figures: Saginaw fine, $1.75; Onondaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $3.75; Aston dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—Were dull and weak. The following prices are little more than nominal: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices remain steady and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 50@60c.

VEGETABLES—String beans, peas, and cabbage in large supply, and prices lower. Other descriptions plenty, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 4 brls beets at $4.00; 175 doz cabbage at $1.25; 45 doz do at $1.00; 10 doz do at 70c; 45 doz very choice St. Louis at $1.50@1.75; 90 bu Southern peas at $2.00; 35 bu do at $1.50; 31 bu do at 45@50c; 75 doz cucumbers at 65c; 50 doz do at 60c; 50 doz at 50c; 90 bu string beans at 75c; 80 bu do at 50c; 20 bu do at 60c; 20 doz soup bunches at 25@30c; 10 boxes tomatoes at $2.00; 4 brls turnips at $4.00; 100 brls onions at $4.50; 10 boxes (1 bu) at $1.75.

WOOD—There was an easier feeling in this market, and quotations were lowered 50c all around. We now quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $4.50, delivered.

WOOL—Is improving in demand, and a much firmer feeling prevails. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@65c
Washed, medium, in good condition	[illegible]
Washed, coarse	57@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	[illegible]
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,158	7,678	90
Tuesday	2,136	10,738	237
Wednesday	2,077	14,338	1,186
Thursday	2,553	9,991	1,107
Total	11,924	43,081	2,534
Same time last week	14,208	46,779	2,408
Week before last	13,626	50,542	2,068

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,690	5,810	....
Tuesday	992	6,600	....
Wednesday	1,201	4,908	....
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	4,183	17,298	....

CATTLE—In comparison with the preceding days of the week the cattle market was without change in any important particular. Extreme dullness and depression are still the distinguishing features, and there is nothing in the present surroundings of the market that promises any decided change for the better for some time to come. The Eastern market, as well as our own, are having an over-supply of their grass cattle, and prices have declined to a point where there is no margin for shippers to work upon, even at the low rates now prevalent here, and a further depreciation in values may, we think, reasonably be looked for. Choice corn-fed cattle, which heretofore have "held their own" pretty well, are beginning to feel the effect of the low prices of common to good grass-fed stock, there being no buyers to-day save at a reduction of about 25c from Monday's and Tuesday's prices. There were several choice droves in the yards, but, with one or two exceptions, nothing brought over $6.25. The best drove on sale was 78 extra steers averaging 1,450 lbs. They found a buyer at $6.50. The supply of Texas cattle was again large, several fresh droves arriving, in addition to the liberal number left over from yesterday, and prices ruled low and unremunerative. Through droves were salable at $2.75@3.00, according to quality. Cows and thin native steers were neglected, and almost unsalable at $2.75@4.50. Calves continue dull and declining. Sales were reported as low as $3.00@3.50, though most of the sales were at $4.00@5.50 for common to choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.65 @6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,260 to 1,450 lbs	6.15 @6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75 @6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25 @5.65
Medium Class—Common to medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price
47 good steers	1,241	$5.87½
24 butchers' stock	1,193	4.50
33 choice steers	1,265	6.25
46 Texas cattle	1,140	3.50
34 choice steers	1,307	6.15
30 choice steers	1,356	6.11¼
33 medium steers	1,070	5.40
18 medium steers	1,070	5.40
78 extra steers	1,450	6.50
15 pony steers	1,031	5.00
45 pony steers	1,060	5.20
15 pony steers	1,073	5.50
22 stockers	1,020	4.50
16 light fleshy steers	1,036	5.75
17 good steers	1,148	5.55
13 good steers	1,534	6.00
38 roughish steers	1,302	5.55
81 Texas cattle	850	3.10
19 good shipping steers	1,290	5.90
15 medium steers	1,190	5.25
17 cows and heifers	861	3.75
23 butchers' stock	1,113	4.25
16 choice steers	1,209	6.00
16 fat pony steers	1,081	5.70
11 choice steers	1,260	6.05

HOGS—The receipts were more moderate to-day, which was a favorable circumstance for sellers, as there were several thousand stale hogs in the pens, and had the arrivals been as large as those of yesterday or Tuesday, a decline could scarcely have been averted. The weather, too, was excessively warm, which had a tendency to restrict trade, and at the opening it seemed probable that lower prices would prevail before the close. Buyers, however, took hold with confidence, and although competition was not particularly brisk, it proved sufficiently active to enable sellers to fully sustain prices, sales being effected at $3.95@4.05 for good to strictly choice; at $3.85@3.90 for medium to fair, and at $3.70@3.80 for common coarse uneven and mixed lots. Inferior lots, composed mainly of sows, stags, and boars, sold as low as $3.50@3.65. The receipts since Saturday have been 43,081, against 46,771 last week, and 50,542 week before last. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price
53	208	$3.85	48	178	$3.95	58	170	$3.90
60	226	3.85	116	241	3.90	54	255	3.80
49	213	3.90	211	204	4.05	54	229	4.00
102	224	3.95	52	251	3.70	57	218	4.00
55	185	4.00	28	305	3.70	65	195	4.00
56	230	4.05	57	229	3.85	39	195	3.90
50	217	4.00	67	196	4.00	15	272	3.75
48	280	3.87½	238	198	3.95	60	287	3.95
51	189	3.95	129	200	3.95	46	198	3.95
63	259	3.90	43	161	4.00	107	234	3.90
73	207	3.90	70	182	4.05	44	314	3.90
63	203	3.85	40	275	3.95	50	186	3.95
30	250	3.90	43	275	3.85	12	328	3.65
103	239	3.95	56	193	3.95			

SHEEP—The demand was small, and prices were weak, but without quotable decline. Sales were reported at $3.00@5.00 for inferior to good grades.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,783	1,870
Shingles, m	2,200	3,969
Lath, pieces, m	749	136

CARGOES—This market was active, both on local and shipping account, and for piece-stuff a higher range of prices was realized. A sawed shingles and lath ruled steady, at previous quotations. At the close several cargoes remained over.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$3.00
Ludington, ₩ m	2.75
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.00 @2.25
White Lake, ₩ m	2.50
Grand River, ₩ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, per cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ₩ m	2.25
Ahnepee—wood, ₩ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.75 @4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.10@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.50@11.75
Shingles	2.75@ 3.60
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Maggie Thompson, from White Lake, 160 m feet of common mixed, at $12.25 for inch, and $11.50 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Ida, from Manistee, 160 m ft short joist and scantling at $11.65. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Holmes, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50 for 20 ft and over, and $11.50 for short. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 190 m ft common boards and strips, at $14.50 for strips and $12.50 for boards; 31 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Schr Abagail, from Grand Haven, 92 m ft strips and boards at $14.50; 20 m ft mill culls at $8.00; 50 m pcs lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Schr Boaz, from Ludington, 50 m ft short joist and scantling at $11.75; 35 m ft strips and boards at $14.00; 29,000 pcs lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Schr J. M. Hill, from Manistee, 40 m ft 3-inch joist, 20 ft and over, $18.50; 10 m ft 3 inch joist, 18 ft long, at $14.00; 18 m ft timber, 20 ft and over, $16.00; 125 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Schr Alice M. Beers, from Muskegon, 143 m ft boards and strips at $17.00. Sold by Ryan, Young & Co.

Schr Scotland, from Muskegon, 130 m ft mill-run boards and strips at $18.00, mill tally. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was again active, and prices ruled firm, at the annexed range:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@22.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	15.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@20.00
Pickets, square	18.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We still quote the market firm, at $3.00@3.12½ per 1,000, afloat.

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... June 20.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 580 m lumber, 1 brl pork, and sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 75 tons railroad iron, 982 half brls fish, 380 tons iron ore, 500 cedar posts.
Bark Lecelia, Kingston, light.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Grand Haven, 40 cds stave bolts.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Alice M. Beers, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr S. Atwater, Erie, 612 tons coal.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 117 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr J L. Schenk, Holland, 24 cds wood.
Schr Lookout, Suamico, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Norman, Gardner, 130 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 55 m staves.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Boaz, Ludington, 80 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Geo. E. Purrington, White Lake, 123 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr M. Hannah, South Haven, 75 cds bark.
Schr E R Blake, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 66 cds slabs.
Scow Laurel, Holland, 55 cds wood.
Scow Evergreen, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Steam Barge G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 400 m staves.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Schr Mary E. Collins, Cleveland, 490 tons coal.
Schr Peoria, Ford River, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 80 pkgs fish, 60 brls tallow and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 82 tubs butter, 100 brls flour, 17 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Jay Gould, Buffalo, 2,040 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Schr Laurena, Kenosha, 25 yds sand.
Prop Thomas Scott, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,200 m shingles, 100 tons iron.
Bark Two Fannies, Alpena, 370 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr O K Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 850 tons coal.
Schr C Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Jenny Muller, Cross Village, 50 cds wood.
Barge Action, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr E. Ellinwood, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, White River, 120 m lumber.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 300 m lath.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Atauuto, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Pierrepont, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr R B Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood.
Schr G. Bates, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 33 m staves.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 120 m lumber.
Schr Sweetheart, Erie, 1,100 tons coal.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 125,463 ft lumber.
Barge William Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.

CLEARED ... June 20.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two River, 75 bales green hides and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, 15 bgs seeds, and sundries.
Prop J. Gould, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop. City of Concord, Port Huron, 12,180 bu corn, 50 tcs hams, 53 cases lard, 52 brls flour, 10 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 18,000 bu corn, and 85 bales broom corn.
Bark C. K. Mims, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Muloy, Kingston, 17,198 bu corn.
Schr Florida, Kingston, 19,600 bu corn.
Schr Katie Kelly, Oswego, 17,219 bu corn.
Schr Wend the Wave, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr American, Kingston, 19,275 bu corn.
Schr Goldhunter, Buffalo, 171,805 bu corn.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 100 bu potatoes and sundries.
Pierrepont, Muskegon, 10 bxs tallow.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 65,000 bu oats, 150 tcs lard, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 300 brls flour.
Schr Morman, Little Sturgeon, 100 bu oats.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Charters were: From Milwaukee—To Oswego—Schr Winona, wheat at 14½c. To Kingston—Schr Senator Blood, wheat at 15c. To Kingston or Oswego—Schr G. L. Wrenn, wheat at 15 or 14c. From Chicago—To Buffalo—Schrs Two Fannies and W. O. Brown, corn at 8c; prop Chicago, corn to Boston at 25c; prop Cuba, oats at 6c. To Kingston—Schr White Squall, corn at 13½c. To Oswego—Schr Knight Templar, corn at 13c. Total from this port 6—Oats 1, capacity 70,000 bu; corn 5, capacity, 102,000 bu.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Rates unchanged. Charters: Schr Snow Drop, coal to Detroit at 60c, free; schr Citizen, coal to Detroit at 60c, free; schr Emma, coal, Cleveland to Hamilton, at $2 per ton.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Grain freights are quiet, but higher, owing to a light supply of vessels. Carriers ask 8½c per steam for wheat to Buffalo. The rate to Oswego is nominal at 14c, and to Kingston at 15c per sail. Engagements: to Buffalo—Bark Sardinia, wheat at 8c.

DETROIT, June 18.—Grain shipping continues to be a thing of the past. With a few more declines in wheat, such as we have had the past two days, however, its shipment will again come within the range of probabilities. Coarse freights are offering in excess of tonnage, and rates are very firm. Charters: Schr Melrose, lumber, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, on private terms; schr Wm. Sanderson, lumber, to Chicago, at $3.25, from Bay City at $3, and East Saginaw, at $3.25.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 18:

DOWN—Schr Shickluna, Milwaukee to Montreal, wheat and hams.

UP—Schr Bismarck; brig Orkney Lass; bark British Lion; props Akron, East; schr Adirondac, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore; canal boat Oars well, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; canal boat F. E. Gage, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; canal boat Constitution, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; canal boat E J. Vickery, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; schr Union Jack, Kingston to Georgian Bay, sundries; prop Ocean, Montreal to Toledo, sundries; prop Young America, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, mdse; schr Wm. Elgin, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore; schr Clayton Bell, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr Monterey, Oswego to Chicago, coal; barke Jesse Drummond; schrs Ariadne, Northern Belle, M. L. Breck, Mediator; steambarge Glasgow, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, stone; barge John Mark, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; barge Mariner, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light.

WIND—Southwest; light.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening N. W.

WAGES—Still $1.75 per diem.

GONE.—The tugs Magnolia and Preston Brearly have left this harbor for Louisville, on the Ohio river. They left Wednesday of this week.

COLLISION.—Yesterday the tug Johnson and steam barge East Saginaw were damaged in the river, by coming in contact with each other.

UP—The bark Glenbeulah, sunk in our harbor, has been raised.

SCOW AUNT RUTH.—This craft, which got ashore some time since, six miles above the Rond Eau, is to be got afloat.

WATER ON THE FLATS.—The depth of water on the flats of St. Clair is gradually improving, and not less than thirteen feet may be depended on in the new cut, while a trifle over that depth is found in the other. Range lights, which in former years were kept for the guidance of steamers and vessels, have been entirely dispensed with, and perhaps it is better for all concerned.

SCHOONER JOHN BURT.—A short time since a party entered into contract to raise the schooner John Burt, which was wrecked at Leland, on Lake Michigan, last year, and pronounced a total loss. The work thus far has progressed favorably, and when last heard from the Burt was well out of water. The party engaged in the work have the wrecking tug Leviathan at command, and feel confident of success.

ON AND OFF.—The schooner Forwarder, downward bound with a cargo of lumber, run aground at the head of Belle Isle, sometime during Monday night. She was released by the tug Bartlett Tuesday morning. She sustained no damage, and proceeded on her voyage.

INDIANA.

The Administration Congressional Convention at Logansport—What the Democracy think of the Chicago Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this city, to-day, the office-holders convened and nominated James W. Tyner, the present incumbent, as candidate for Congress, from this District. The Convention (so called) was organized soon after 10 o'clock this morning, on motion of one Bryer, late a public office-holder, now supposed to receive compensation for "secret service." A President and Secretary were then appointed. The Chairman congratulated the few persons present upon their good judgment in selecting himself the presiding officer, and further remarked that the little scare of the Liberal Republicans only caused the party (of office-holders) to stand closer together. He then tried to smile, and sat down, remarking that he was ready for business. Then came a long pause. Nearly everybody present felt in his conscience that he ought to say they should put forward as their candidate an honest, patriotic citizen,—one who was known not to wear the collar of the present Great American Gift-Taker; but each one felt that it was useless, and, to save his bread and butter, he kept quiet as the grave. Finally, after waiting some time, a man, who by his actions, appeared to regret that he had no other choice, moved that Tyner be nominated by acclamation. The motion was seconded, and put by the Chair; but, strange to say, there was no acclamation,—not a word. At the earnest solicitation and motioning if the Chairman, a few solemnly rose from their seats, but not a word was said, and at once the Chair said Tyner was nominated. Then Tyner was called for, but was absent, and a committee were, at their own request, sent to notify him, and Senator Pratt, who occupied a back seat, was called upon for a speech. He came forward, and was loudly cheered by the outsiders, who are his neighbors, and nearly all in favor of Greeley for President. He bowed, returned thanks, and said Tyner was not a bad man, so far as he had heard; but he never said a word for Grant. In fact, your correspondent thinks highly of Pratt, and believes him to be an honest man, who, in his conscience, knows just what Grant, as a statesman amounts to; and that is, he knows he, Grant, is no statesman whatever. Hence Pratt cannot be looked upon as a worker for the Great American Gift-Taker by any means.

Tyner spoke his piece, prepared months ago; and the substance of all he said was, that the Liberal Republicans are the meanest persons on earth, and the Democrats are all fools for supporting Greeley and Brown. He did not say that Republicans are all fools for supporting Grant, who runs the Government for the benefit of his relatives.

It was the coldest and tamest Congressional convention that was ever gotten up, and Tyner's bitterness towards the Liberal Republicans is an index to the overwhelming defeat which he expects to undergo at the hands of Judge Thomas C. Whitesides, or some other highly intelligent Republican statesman of Liberal views.

By the way, I cannot close without saying that the course of the Chicago *Times* is not fully appreciated by the heretofore friends of that paper in this vicinity, and the following, from the *Democratic Pharos*, the organ of the Democracy of this place, expresses the general opinion of the real Democracy. I make it a part of this letter.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AS AN ORGAN.

The persistent hostility manifested by the Chicago *Times* toward the Liberal Republican movement, and especially toward Mr. Greeley, is to be accounted for upon other ground than that the *Times* was not consulted in the nomination. Before the Liberal Republican Convention, and, in fact, from the day the Chicago *Times* advocated, and insisted upon Democrats advocating, the policy of giving the negro the ballot, it has been advising the Democracy to abandon its organization and combine with the opposition to Grant. The *Times* had a candidate whom it desired nominated at Cincinnati, and up to the nomination of Greeley, was enthusiastically for the movement. Its candidate was defeated, and from that time it has done all it could to prejudice voters against Greeley and Brown, advocating a straight-out Democratic nomination at Baltimore,—a course, it declared a few weeks ago, that, if adopted, would result in the re-election of Grant.

The *Times* has a chronic habit of growling and snapping at everything that does not come up to its standard, and effects a flippant, blackguard style of writing that is both disgusting and puerile. No paper in the country has been led off on as many false scents. Its negrophobia of a few years ago came near bankrupting the concern, and taught it a lesson which took much of the conceit out of its managing editor. It will be taught a similar one if its policy does not undergo a change. The Democracy have no objection to the *Times* opposing Greeley, but they do think it is not necessary, on its part, to be constantly and offensively dictating duty to Democrats. They remember the *Times* has advised Democrats that they could not hope for success except they form a new party, and, before that, had used its influence to fasten the most obnoxious policy—the negro suffrage question—upon the Democratic party. In the one instance the defeat of Davis drove the *Times* back on its own ground, and, in the other, the sudden loss of patronage and stoppage of circulation made it crawfish on the negro voting doctrine. With such a record, the Chicago *Times* is hardly the proper newspaper to set itself up as a standard of Democratic propriety, or as the Sir Oracle of the Democratic party.

The trouble with the *Times* is, that while it wants the liberty to judge for itself, it will not allow others, equally as honest, a like privilege.

HOOSIER.

THE DARK SIDE OF PARIS.

Moral and Social Corruption—What an American Woman Saw and Heard.

From a Paris letter in the Home Journal.

I have read somewhere an Eastern allegory, which told of a lovely enchanted garden, where fruits and flowers, mighty trees, sparkling fountains and verdant lawns were combined in supernatural perfection, and where, to the sojourner therein, the days glided onward in an unbroken dream of bliss. But, sometimes, under the dim radiance of the twilight hour, or in the silver loveliness of a summer night, a sudden fissure would yawn in the green sward before the traveller's feet, and reveal, within, the intense and horrible lustre of a sea of liquid hell, for the fair garden had been fashioned by demons, and it floated on the awful waves of the central lake of hell. And so the observant traveller may sometimes, amid the brightness, the gaiety, the charms of Paris, descry some tiny opening which reveals to him the unspeakable horrors of the hideous depths hidden below the brilliant surface.

This subject may seem to be one unfitted for discussion by a woman's pen, and certainly no modest woman could ever venture to enter into the ghastly details, the hideous statistics by which she might prove her point and illustrate her theme. I only wish to contemplate the subject from the commonplace standpoint of an American woman travelling in Europe and sojourning in Paris for a limited space of time; I desire merely to take a superficial view of the question, and to ask what manner of sights and sounds and creatures are likely to surround the path of a modest American matron who may happen to speak and understand French, and who wishes to show her young daughter the wonders of that city which claims to be the metropolis of the civilized world. The pair may promenade Broadway and Chestnut street for years and never meet with anything calculated to disgust or annoy them, provided only that they choose the hours of daylight for their rambles. Miss Anonyma might, it is true, brush past them and astonish them with the splendor of her *rouge* and the gaudiness of her attire, and Mr. Deuceace might possibly stare at the pretty face of the younger lady; but there all annoyance would end. But in Paris it is not so. An atmosphere of evil hovers over all things, and under its influence there spring to light horrors from which modesty and innocence can neither veil their faces nor avert their eyes. Let the careful mother, if she will, continue her daily walks to such elegant and frequented places of resort as the Boulevards, the Rue de la Paix, the Rue de Rivoli, or the Palais Royal, yet shall she not escape from the vileness which surrounds her like a sea. Acts of the grossest indecency, perpetrated by the well-dressed strollers on the asphalt, or by the elegantly dressed children that frequent the gardens of the Tuileries and the Palais Royal, will assail her gaze. Let her strive to take refuge from such sights by turning to the windows of a fashionable print-shop, and her eyes will rest on pictures of indescribable indelicacy, daintily engraved and colored pictorial *double entendres*, and many where the *entendre* is not double at all, but where the purport of the pictured scene is perfectly unquestionable. She flies for escape to the photographer's next door, and portraits of shameless women in attire befitting their characters are the leading attractions of the window. The image-shop across the way looks innocent enough, and she turns to that only to behold the immodesty of print and photograph surpassed in the marvellously executed little groups of clay figures which stand side by side with statuettes of the Virgin and our Saviour. She enters a book store and purchases some of the works of the leading novel writers of France, and she sees upon the title-page the names of such large and well-known publishing houses as Hachette or Michel Levy; but on opening the pages she finds herself seeking for amusement and instruction by perusing minute descriptions of scenes of atrocious vice, if, indeed, the story does not turn upon the perpetration of some crime too horrible for her even to have imagined its existence. She goes to the theatre, and from her box at the Gymnase or the Comedie Francaise, she beholds unfolded before her scenes of unbridled and unpunished profligacy, from which is to be learned the moral lesson that to be virtuous is to be stupid and uninteresting, and that to be vicious is to be brilliant, charming, and successful in society. She takes up a newspaper, the *Figaro*, for instance, and the anecdotes which crowd its columns will bring scorching blushes to her already burning cheeks. The tail of the serpent is over everything. The vice, which in other large cities is like an ulcerous sore on an otherwise healthy body, is here, like a scrofulous taint, pervading the entire system. Woe to the careful mother if she suffers her fair young daughter to walk half a block in bright daylight in the most fashionable quarter of Paris, for French politeness will be at hand to insult her youth and innocence by foul words, and looks, and insulting touch. Such is Paris,—such, I doubt not, was Sodom.

THE FANNEN FORGERY CASE.

A Remarkable Career of Crime—A Land Pirate in the Role of Forger and Perjurer.

From the Canton (Ill.) Republican.

One of the most remarkable cases of forgery of modern times was tried at the recent term of our Circuit Court. The case was brought on change of venue from Fulton County, having originated in Schuyler County, from whence it was taken to Fulton, on a charge of venue from the people. In the Fulton Court the jury failed to agree on a verdict—eleven being for conviction.

The defendant was one James Fannen, a character well-known throughout the military tract as a skilful and altogether unscrupulous land speculator—dealing, with others, in spurious and defective titles, and engaging in similar questionable enterprises, as opportunity afforded.

Some two or three years ago, Fannen filed, in the Schuyler Probate Court, against the estate of John Dougherty, deceased, a note of hand for $2,500. The payment of the note was contested by the administrator, on the ground, first, of want of consideration, and ultimately, on the evident ground of the note being a forgery. The note was first filed in the Probate Court, by order of assumed parties in Chicago. Afterward Fannen appeared in person. On the note appeared the name of "Peter P. Wood" as a witness of the execution. In furtherance of his claim, Fannen filed an affidavit that Peter P. Wood was a material witness, residing in New Orleans, and that his evidence could not be obtained, except by deposition. A dedimus was accordingly issued to attorneys in New Orleans, to authorize the taking of Peter P. Wood's deposition. Mr. John C. Bagby, a leading attorney of Rushville, in the employ of the administrator, having his doubts about the existence of Peter P. Wood, decided to go to New Orleans in person and watch events. He carried the dedimus with him, delivered it to the attorneys designated, and acquainted them with his suspicions and wishes to attempt the discovery of fraud. By arrangement, Mr. Bagby was secreted in an adjoining room to that in which the deposition was taken. James Fannen appeared as Peter P. Wood, answered the interrogations as Peter P. Wood, and while in the act of signing his name as Peter P. Wood, Mr. Bagby stepped into the room at his back, witnessed the signing, and also the administration of the oath to Fannen that he was Peter P. Wood who witnessed Dougherty's signature to the note, and that he was the Peter P. Wood whose signature had just been signed to the deposition. Mr. Bagby then took a seat in the room, in full view of Fannen, who at once recognized him by a startled look, but, without speaking, hastily left the room. The deposition was then sent by mail to parties in Rushville, and formed the basis of a second indictment for perjury, in addition to that of forgery.

A number of highly respectable citizens of Schuyler County swore positively that the signature to the note was not John Dougherty's handwriting.

The jury, after two hours' consultation as to the term of imprisonment, brought in a verdict of guilty, naming eight years in the Penitentiary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR TEN DAYS.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 W. Madison-st.

GLASGOW.
The Anchor Line new steamship TRINACRIA will sail July 3, instead of July 10. First cabin, $60 United States currency. Send for circular.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 224 Wabash av., Chicago.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,
Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:40 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	9:30 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	9:30 p m	5:30 a m

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. §Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:40 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	3:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	*9:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. * Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:55 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:55 p m
Forreston Passenger	*1:30 p m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*5:00 p m	*9:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*11:00 p m	*6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*8:30 p m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. M. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at the lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 126 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. 120 ... 144 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., ... near Madison.
American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., ... Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
A. L. ROSS, 274 Wabash-av., late of ...
W. L. B. JENNY, 77 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 68 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 29 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Ag't North Belting), 29 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender's Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 Wabash.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO. 16 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 800 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 109 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 47 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 138 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 617 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 289 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av., cor. Harmon.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 33 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 N. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 221 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 88 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., ... West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 47 River st. Send for terms to Agents.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 359 State st, cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 78 West Washington.
J. C. FLAGLE & CO. (Manf. Agents), 61 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 288 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 633 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 170 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 16th.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 201, 203 and 205 Michigan av.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 239 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 286 Wabash av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANGER & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
F. R. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 8 and 10 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN WHITMAN, Jr., 22 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 203 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 27 West Lake.
E. HAMILTON BUNT, (Builders'), 76 Lake st.
LABARRE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
HARTLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 221 and 223 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 145 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 66 and 68 Wabash.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 ...
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 418 ...
Insurance (Life).
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 26 South ...
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 27 West ...
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., ...
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 59 West Washington ...
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 2623 West ...
G. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison ...
C. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, 162 ... and 155 W. Madison ...
N. MATSON & CO., ... West Madison ...
A. H. MILLER, 679 Wabash-av., ...
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 21 West ...
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
SODDIN & HAMILTON, 348 State, & 267 ...
STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State st.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 280 Wabash av.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton ...
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' ...
O. C. WALLIN & SON, 83 South Canal st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington ...
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells ...
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 117 and 39 South Clinton ...
GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash ...
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, (H. N. F. Lewis), 97 ...
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in ...
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake ...
Oils, Naptha, Gasoline, (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 273 South Water ...
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & ...
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North ...
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 341 Wabash ...
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West ...
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington ...
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., ...
N. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 100 & 102 ...
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 14 ...
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 67 and 69 ...
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 25 & 27 ...
Paper Box Manufacturer.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 110 N. D...
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 150 22d st. ...
Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.
LYON & HEALY'S Money Loan Office, 70 W...
J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash ...
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 & ...
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and ...
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 253 East Randolph ...
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison ...
Pumps, Sinks, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 53 North Clinton ...
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison ...
Railway Car Springs and ...
CREAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., ...
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil ...
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North ...
Real Estate and Loans.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 West ...
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & Co. (Iron Roof), ...
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 7 West Randolph ...
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South ...
HERRING & CO., 7 State ... and ...
MARVIN & CO., 7 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, ...
Saws (with Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BRO., 22 and 24 ...
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 183 South ...
GROVER & BAKER, 80 W. Randolph ...
WHEELER & WILSON, 338 W. Madison ...
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 878 Wabash av.
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Friday Morning, June 21, 1872.

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The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 18[illegible]. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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IS IT A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY?

The Grant organs try hard to assume that Mr. Greeley has no considerable support among Republicans, and that his election is to be effected so largely by Democrats as to amount to a Democratic victory. Is the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, as declared in the first and second clauses of the Cincinnati Platform, a victory of Democratic principles? Is it not rather a victory of Republican principles, since these amendments were passed by a strict Republican vote? Is Universal Amnesty a triumph of Democratic principles? Certainly, Republicans like Greeley, Chase, and Gerrit Smith, first advocated it. Is the subordination of the military to the civil power a Democratic principle? If so, the Republican principle must be that the army is to rule the country. We might infer as much from the words of one of the Grant campaign songs, which run:

U. S. A. for Government.
U. S. N. for Armament.
U. S. G. for President
Four years more.

The Grant party may sing itself hoarse in praise of the United States Army as a Government, but the American people will not soon get over their prejudice in favor of the Constitutional Government by Congress, instead of the army. Reform of the Civil Service has not been heretofore a Democratic principle. It has been favored by some Democrats, but has been agitated [illegible] Jenckes, of Rhode Island, Mr. Trumbull, and other Republicans. The eighth section of the Cincinnati Platform denounces repudiation and demands a sacred maintenance of the public credit. If this is a Democratic principle, disputed by the Republican party, then Republicans generally must favor repudiation.

In short, not a single principle is embodied in the Cincinnati Platform whose success would amount to a "Democratic victory," as that phrase would have been construed in any former campaign.

Is it in the Cincinnati candidates, then, that this much-dreaded "Democratic victory" is to be found? They are both old line Abolitionists and founders of the Republican party. Neither of them ever voted the Democratic ticket, while Grant never voted any other. How can a "Democratic victory," meaning thereby a victory of those buried Democratic principles which Republicans have heretofore regarded as dangerous, result from the election of Republicans who have always opposed those principles, on a platform which declares them forever abandoned?

Certainly, if the Cincinnati Platform had been adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, and Greeley and Brown nominated thereon, no Republican living would have perceived the shadow of a shade of Democracy or danger in platform or candidates.

The "Democratic victory" to be won by electing Greeley and Brown must consist, then, in the fact that more Democrats than Republicans promise to vote for them. But, if platform and ticket are in themselves sound, safe, and trustworthy, can they be made rotten and dangerous by the fact that Democrats vote for them? Republicans alone are to blame if they allow Democrats to have the largest ticket in electing a sounder Republican party [illegible] platform, than the Grant party have devised. We concede that the Democratic support for Greeley is exceedingly unanimous. But this forms no reason whatever why his Republican support should not be equally strong. Nor is there any proof that it will not be. Every day adds to Greeley's strength thousands of Republican votes. We judge from our correspondence and personal knowledge that in addition to the declared "Liberals," from a third to half of the remainder of the Republican party are "on the fence," or seriously comparing the merits of Greeley and Grant in a manner that can end in but one conclusion,—to vote for Greeley. Republican Judges, lawyers, merchants, farmers, manufacturers, laborers, colored men, all from the same general reason, are by tens and by hundreds flocking over to the support of Horace Greeley. Still, hundreds of thousands of Republicans are waiting for the ratification of Greeley's nomination at Baltimore to afford a sufficient certainty of his success to induce them to pronounce for him. This progress continuing during the four and a half months that still remain of the canvass, Greeley's Republican vote will be as large as his Democratic. Where, then, will be the Democratic victory? "But," say some, "the Greeley ticket is dividing and destroying the Republican party." The Republican party began to divide when the theory was introduced that Congress ought to obey the President in the San Domingo business. The division was complete before Greeley was nominated. The effect of that nomination has been to divide the Democratic party, by severing from it, at least for the present, its Bourbon wing, led by the New York World, Toombs, Mosby, and the rest of that ilk. Out of the two old parties arise the Liberal, on the one hand, the party of Progress and Reform, and the Grant Imperialists, on the other, devoted to monopoly, abuses, the money power, [illegible] and despotism, and making money [illegible] popularity given to the Republican party by men who are now dead or in the Liberal ranks. The election of the Liberal ticket will only be a Democratic victory in the ancient, broad, and true sense of the word Democratic, in which sense every step which mankind makes toward a higher and purer standard of Government, *by* the people, *of* the people, and *for* the people, is a Democratic victory.

ONE OF GRANT'S MEASURES.

Though Congress adjourned without executing all the purposes of the caucus majority, it should not be forgotten that the Grant faction in the Senate passed several bills which were defeated by the courage and perseverance of the Liberal Republicans in the House. These bills, though they failed, are, nevertheless, evidences of the desperate purposes of those who have staked all their political hopes upon the perpetuation of military supremacy.

It will be remembered that, in 1871, feigning to be alarmed at the reported Ku-Klux rebellions in the Southern States, Congress, after a long and vigorous application of the party lash, passed a law giving the President, among other extraordinary powers, the right, with or without the previous request of the State authorities, to march troops into any State, and to take military possession thereof; to depose the State Governments, or the local authorities of any part of the State, or of any number of counties or towns; close all the Civil Courts, suspend the *habeas corpus*, arrest and imprison any person or persons, without bail, and govern such State or part of State through military officers. Distasteful and repulsive as such a law was to all Republicans who had any regard for the Constitution or fair dealing, it was, nevertheless, forced through, but not until there had been inserted in the bill a direct declaration that these extraordinary and dictatorial powers should cease before the Presidential election; and that the elections of 1872 should be free from any power of the President to control them by military force. It was, therefore, enacted in the law that these extraordinary powers should expire with the adjournment of the session of Congress of 1871-'2.

The Cincinnati Convention was held in the first week of May, and, soon after, the Grant men in Congress discovered the power that organization had in all parts of the country. The dozen or more Senators who hold seats in that body by the usurpations which are maintained by Federal arms, and who recognized in Greeley's nomination the destruction of all hopes of their re-election, appealed to the President and his friends to revive the law of 1871, and continue, during the election period, the power of the President to take military possession of any State likely to vote against him. In this way it was hoped to carry Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and even Missouri and Maryland. If the emergency demanded it, the President could depose the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, install Babcock and Porter, or Dan. Sickles and Ben. Butler, and permit no one to vote in either of those States who was not loyal to Grant.

The bill to revive and continue the act of 1871 was resisted in the Senate for a long time, but, at last, after several days and nights of protracted session, was passed. To the credit and honor of the Senate be it said, there were only thirty-two Senators having the courage to place their names on record for this bill, which, under the circumstances, was more infamous than even the alien and sedition laws of the first Adams.

The bill went to the House, and there it remained two weeks upon the Speaker's table. In vain did Butler and Bingham, and the rule-or-ruin men, threaten and implore. A majority of the people's Representatives refused to let the bill be considered. The carpet-baggers, and Morton and Conkling, lectured the House about its treason to the President, Flanagan roared, and Carpenter read Scripture; but the House refused, and Congress adjourned, leaving that bill on the table, and the people free to hold their election without any armed interference or coercion by the President.

This bill failed, but the Philadelphia Convention indorsed it, and thereby made it part of the Grant policy of Government. Should Grant be elected, his followers will assume that such a law should become permanent, and that to the President should be given all power necessary to control the elections for National as well as the Local Governments.

THE GRANT CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Times* and Senator John A. Logan have mutually agreed upon the programme of the campaign for Grant. The Senator, in a friendly consultation with that paper, predicted that "at least one-half the Democrats of Southern Illinois will vote for Grant," and the *Times*, publishing this speech, communicated to it by the Senator for publication in that paper, says:

> There is no doubt but that this is true, and no doubt that this is equally true of every other State in the Union.

Here, then, is the Logan-*Times* programme for the campaign in this State. Senator Logan, armed with copies of the Chicago *Times*, is to go as a missionary among the Democrats of Southern Illinois and convert them to Grant. In the conversion of Democrats to Grant is the sole hope of the Grant party in Illinois. Perhaps the State Convention at Springfield, next week, will indicate the probable success of the missionary.

The Grant men have another recruit. Robert Toombs announces that he would rather vote for the Devil than vote for Horace Greeley. As General Logan is about to begin the conversion of the Democrats of Southern Illinois to Grant, perhaps he can use with effect the following statement by Toombs of his reasons for opposing Greeley:

> As to me, I put my politics upon one section of Magna Charta. No man shall be imprisoned, found guilty, or exiled unless by the decision of a Judge and the verdict of a jury, according to the laws of the land. The laws that He makes; and I will accept laws from no other. So far as the Government of the United States is concerned, I am its enemy. I have trod under foot the flaunting lie a hundred times, and I trust to do it again. They are no friends of mine, or of my country—they are no friends of liberty.
>
> What's the difference between these people? Grant's a soldier, a sort of fool, but he loves his friends, sticks to his kin, his kith. [Laughter.] But Greeley loves nobody—don't even love his wife, and is a woman's rights man. He is a woman's rights man, and I wouldn't vote for him for that, if for no other reason. "That's what's the matter with Hannah."

That's a good speech for Grant.

The Grant organs are getting indignant at Greeley's success in "packing" Conventions, and are furious that every meeting called to defeat him, in fact indorses him. The same trouble will probably continue until November, when the friends of Greeley will pack every precinct with voters, and actually elect him by mere force of numbers. Every effort to arrest the tide of popular feeling in his favor has failed; and, from all classes of men, Abolitionists, Secessionists, Union and Confederate soldiers, Republicans and Democrats, whites and blacks, there is the same ever-increasing purpose to elect Honest Horace Greeley President of the United States. The packing business will continue until the polls close in November.

Mr. Colfax's speech at South Bend will recall the remark made by Mr. Lincoln, under somewhat similar circumstances, after the Senatorial contest with Douglas, in 1858. The result being known, a friend asked Mr. Lincoln how he felt about it, and the answer was: "I feel just like the boy who, in running, stumped his toe; he was too big to cry, and the thing hurt too bad to let him laugh." Mr. Colfax, of course, has no tears for the result; but, nevertheless, he does not feel disposed to be hilarious.

A number of respectable Methodist clergymen in the neighborhood of Cincinnati have held a meeting, in which they declare that the Reverend Cramer, General Grant's brother-in-law, who is Minister at Copenhagen, is not a drinking or otherwise disreputable person; and they expect the people to accept their judgment as final. There is a question which precedes that of Cramer's personal conduct, and that is, that he was appointed because he was Grant's brother-in-law, and that, were he not a brother-in-law, he never would have been appointed. The fact that he was appointed solely because of his relationship, is one of those disgraceful things which, were he not a Methodist minister, would have justly provoked the indignation of those who now volunteer to whitewash his character.

If it will give the Albany *Evening Journal* any pleasure to know the truth, we inform it that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does not concede the Electoral vote of Illinois to Grant. On the contrary, we expect that the Greeley Electoral ticket and the Greeley ticket for State officers will be elected in this State; that a majority of the Greeley candidates for Congress will be elected; and that the friends of Mr. Greeley will elect a majority of both branches of the Legislature, thus securing the United States Senator. We hope the Albany *Journal* will find comfort in the assurance that things are as bad for Grant elsewhere as they are in New York; and that, when the revolution is general, it ceases to have any mere local reflection.

A melancholy Irishman has written to one of the English reviews the story of his wrongs. He came to America to "better himself," induced thereto by glowing accounts of high wages. He receives, in dollars and cents, about one-and-a-half times as much as he did at home. His house-rent is $700, instead of $120. His boots cost $6, and last just one-third the time of English ones, worth $4. He pays 25 cents, instead of 6, for getting his hair cut; and his best hat costs him $10, instead of $3.25. His whole list of items is a constant illustration of the depressing effect of Protection upon the wages of Labor. He says: "Protective duties are robbing the working classes; enriching a few manufacturers; and injuring the character of American manufactures almost beyond remedy. Free-Trade would reduce wages from a sham to a reality. The purchasing power of a dollar would reach its real value. One dollar would then be better than three dollars now." We commend to manual workers this testimony of one of themselves against the iniquitous system which, under the pretence of protecting American Labor, is putting it more and more in the power of grinding monopolies.

A too-inquisitive doctor, in Dublin, has been analyzing specimens of the whiskey sold in various shops in that city. One sample was heavily adulterated with Cayenne pepper, naphtha, and vitriol; another was almost pure naphtha, slightly colored by a little real whiskey; another contained oxalic acid; and another was made of Cayenne pepper, bluestone, vitriol, and spirits of wine. The cost of this last compound was about one penny a gallon. The profit on it can be imagined. It has been suggested, and with a good deal of reason, that the high taxes on all alcoholic fluids are largely responsible for these fearful adulterations. In many cases the "doctored" article is much more expensive than the genuine would be if untaxed. The permanent insanity which often results from continued drunkenness is probably mainly due to these fiery compounds of unwholesome drugs. It is certainly unfair to charge the products of barley, hops, and the vine, with causing all the evils for which naphtha, vitriol, Cayenne pepper, and oxalic acid are so largely responsible.

"Can God be glorified," asks the *Christian Examiner*, of Richmond, Va., "or Christ honored and His cause advanced, by such abominable games as smut, euchre, seven-up, and old-maid, the very names of which female modesty should blush to pronounce?" Rev. George Harding, editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, replies: "We presume not. However, there are many worse things that Christians may do than play cards. Seven-up is a scientific game, useful as a discipline of the mind. Whist inculcates the virtue of silence. Euchre teaches principles which may be practically adapted to every-day life; for instance, the folly of attempting to go it alone on a weak hand." We commend these somewhat sensible views to the careful attention of the *Christian Examiner*. Its question is about on a par with the argument that runs: "A dying sinner would not play billiards on his death-bed. Then shun the seductive game forever."

The *Woman's Journal* of last Saturday prophesies of the coming time, when the advent of woman shall bring into the caucus the amenities of the drawing-room. It contains a letter from London, recounting the doings of a woman suffrage meeting there. Miss Rhoda Garrett, whose speech "sparkled with epigrams and clever phrases," commented "archly" on "an old fogy" who had refused to believe in the proposed reform. Mrs. Fawcett's speech was "a close piece of reasoning, enlivened by truths of genuine humor." After stating the position of a member of Parliament, she said, "with a superb expression of disdain," that "this sweet, gushing child of Nature was Mr. Vernon Harcourt." She then attacked another man "in an equally caustic vein." It is easy to imagine the refining effect of these "amenities of the drawing-room" on an ordinary caucus.

The Chicago *Times* has been annihilating Greeley for several weeks by calling him "Doctor," and still the Democrats of all parts of the country are sending delegates to Baltimore instructed to vote for the man whom the *Times* has killed several times daily for several weeks. The particular wit or sarcasm covered by the term "Doctor" has not been appreciated; nobody laughs, nobody seems to know what it means, and the poor joke has become hugely stale. A delegate in the Minnesota Democratic Convention expressed the sentiments of his party in that State by announcing that, if any delegate from Minnesota to Baltimore should trade Horace Greeley out of the nomination, he might expect to be hanged upon his return to Minnesota. The Convention indorsed the sentiment, having failed to understand what the Chicago *Times* means by calling Greeley "Doctor."

The Grant Committee, at Washington, have prepared a large number of editorials, and printed them on broadsides, and sent them to all the Grant organs in the country. This will explain, to some extent, the uniformity of the editorials in those papers. The Peoria *Review*, which supports Greeley, thus acknowledges the receipt of a package of the documents:

> We are in receipt of a printed sheet of ready-made anti-Greely editorials and anti-Greeley extracts, addressed to the *Review*, under the frank of Congressman J. H. Platt. The sender evidently has mistaken the address. We are not in that boat. Better try the *Organ* on the corner of Washington and Fulton streets.

The Grant organs in this city are going through the package, and will have them all printed by September.

The ghostly apparitions on window-panes, which caused such consternation last fall in California and Utah, are now making their *debut* before French and German audiences. According to the *Journal des Debats*, they have created such an excitement throughout Alsace-Lorraine that in many villages agriculture and manufactures have been totally neglected. The simple peasants are absorbed in studying what they think to be direct messages from Heaven. The superstition has been fostered by the countenance of the more ignorant clergy, who are also devout believers in these sermons in window-panes.

Mr. Walker, of Sydney, Australia, answered an advertisement for a clerk. He was accepted, and directed to meet, at a certain wharf, on the next evening, his employer, who would take him in a boat to his place of business. He went, and never came back. The vigilant search of the police resulted in the discovery of two scoundrels, who had been making a regular business of advertising for clerks, decoying the applicants into a boat, suffocating them, and sinking their bodies, with heavy weights attached, into the sea. These professional murderers will ply their trade no more. Judge and jury united in hastening forward the good work of putting them to death.

> Senator Morton made a rousing speech at Muncie, Ind., yesterday, and was received with great enthusiasm. His health is much better than last year, and he will render effective service in addressing the masses during the present canvass.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Senator Morton made a rousing speech at Richmond, Ind., a short time ago, which, if he would now repeat, would produce a sensation. He then insisted that negroes were not fit to be trusted with the ballot, and that, if they were, they would so degrade the States where they voted that no decent white man, certainly no Indianian, would live there. Cannot he be induced to repeat that speech?

Disappointed men charge the editors of Iowa with having made a "corner" in Congressional nominations, and parcelled them out among themselves. Those aspiring journalists ought to be satisfied with the coming election of two editors as President and Vice President, without trying to fill Congress with members of the same craft.

General Sickles is said to have returned from Madrid, in order to help Grant to secure a re-election. Dr. Houard, not being able to help on that good cause, has not returned from Madrid. He still lies in a Spanish dungeon.

POLITICAL.

The Champaign (Ill.) *Union* does not hoist the name of Joseph G. Cannon as the Republican nominee for Congress, in the Fourteenth District, but gives prominence to "letters from the people" representing bitter discontent that Colonel James W. Langley was cheated out of the nomination.

—The Mount Vernon *Free Press* nominates William G. Bowman, of Shawneetown, for Lieutenant Governor, on a ticket with Palmer.

—The Republican Convention of the Fourth (Farnsworth's) District will be held at Elgin, next Thursday, 27th, and be composed of 47 delegates. With the McHenry (8) and Kane (13) delegations Mr. Farnsworth will lack only three votes of a majority, and these votes appear to have been found, for the Sycamore *Republican* says:

> Letters from Kane County state that Farnsworth's friends assert that if he carries Kane he has positive assurances that three of the delegates from DeKalb County will refuse to be governed by the instructions of the County Convention, and will give him their votes. DeKalb County will be interested to know who sold them out.

—The Toledo *Blade*, one of whose editors has within a month attained a Federal office, says:

> Were there two Postoffices in each town, and two Assessors, Collectors, &c., in each district General Grant would have had very few opponents in the Republican party. It is the disaffected ones who are making the suggestion of a disturbance that we are now feeling.

One office, therefore, seems to be enough for the *Blade* people.

—The Michigan Republicans must now be sufficiently aware of the fact that Senator Alfred B. Wood, of East Saginaw, and Senator Byron D. Ball, of Grand Rapids, are picked out for the places of Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, respectively, and would like to know what further nominations the editorial syndicate have in store for them.

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* says there will be an entire change in California Congressmen, and names C. B. Denio, Nathan Porter, John F. Swift, and William Sears, as actively at work for places on the Administration ticket.

—Hiester Clymer, of Berks County, succeeds William A. Wallace as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee. Mr. Wallace was retired because not believed to be sufficiently sound on the Greeley question.

—General Milo Hascall and ex-Governor Paris C. Dunning, distinguished Republicans in Indiana, have declared for Greeley. So also has Major John R. Cravens, one of the electors on the Grant ticket. In this connection we quote the following from the Terre Haute *Gazette*, a Liberal Republican paper:

> The other day Grant's office-holders and Postmasters met in Convention in the Third Congressional District, at North Vernon, in this State. Speeches were made by different persons, and, of course, it was expected that Major John R. Cravens, one of the Electors on the Grant State ticket, would be there and speak, as he is known to be one of the best speakers in the State. Instead of the Major, however, in his own proper person, making his appearance, came a letter from him withdrawing his name as an Elector from the Grant State ticket, and declaring himself in favor of Greeley and Brown.

—The Democracy of the Fifth Ohio District have nominated Charles N. Lamison for re-election to Congress, and appointed Greeley delegates to Baltimore.

> —The Mattoon *Commercial*, which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE a few days ago claimed as being for Greeley and Brown, indignantly denies the charge.—*Brass Collar.*

When?

—The Administration retires from the field in West Virginia. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

> It is now understood that no Republican nominations for State officers will be made. The Republican State Executive Committee, who held a meeting at Parkersburg last week, determined on a policy of "masterly inactivity," except as to the Constitution; and Republicans will be allowed in the matter of State officers to vote for whom they please; or not to vote at all, if they prefer.

—The Concord (New Hampshire) *Daily Monitor*, the Republican organ of that State, thus editorializes on June 17:

> FOR PRESIDENT,
> ULYSSES S. GRANT,
> OF ILLINOIS.
>
> FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
> HENRY WILSON,
> OF MASSACHUSETTS.
>
> But there is one Democratic State which looms up like a "pillar of fire" in the general darkness. That is Delaware. Her Democracy "stand by the old paths," without a shadow of turning. Bravo, little Delaware! There is pluck for you. The Democracy of the other States may haul down their flag, and surrender it into the hands of their old enemy as soon as they please. But on the altars of the descendants of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," the fires of the pure and unadulterated Democracy of the Dred Scott decision shall burn brightly as in the days of Pierce and Buchanan. They accept the results of the war? They give up the idea of this being "a white man's government?" They sustain an old Abolitionist like Horace Greeley to beat Grant? No, never! They stood by the cradle of the slave Democracy, and they are willing to stand by its grave.

—J. E. Dromgoole, of Murfreesboro, announces himself a candidate for Congressman at Large from Tennessee.

—The Administration men named as candidates for Governor of Missouri are ex-Senator John B. Henderson, John F. Benjamin, Gustavus A. Finkelnburg, and Robert J. Van Horn.

—The Syracuse *Standard* states that the Hon. Milo Goodrich, Member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth District, is an advocate of the Cincinnati Platform and candidates, and is sustained in this position by many of the leading Republicans of his District.

—The Hon. Henry D. McHenry, of Kentucky, is not a candidate for re-election to Congress, withdrawing in favor of John Young Brown, whose disabilities have now been removed.

—General Harry White and General Lemuel Todd, candidates for Congress at Large, both withdraw from the Hartranft ticket in Pennsylvania.

> —General Jubal Early has written a characteristic letter, in which he declares hostility to Greeley, and Colonel McClure, and all his friends. It seems to us that after seven years of peace there is not much excuse for such personal and political bitterness, but there are no doubt a great many men in the South who cherish the same resentments that General Early does, and who under no circumstances will vote for Greeley.—*Baltimore American.*

—The Indiana Republican State Committee will be in session to-day, at Indianapolis, to nominate for Congress-at-Large, and the choice is said to be between General Ben. Spooner and William Williams. The following in this connection, explains itself:

> To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
> While gratefully appreciating the political and personal regard which has connected my name with the nomination for Congressman-at-Large, its acceptance, for many reasons, would be utterly impossible. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

—Jo. Hawley, who has now gone to Europe, said in the Hartford *Courant*:

> We shall consider ourselves fortunate if we get through the campaign without witnessing the production of affidavits that Grant was never actually in command of our troops at all.

Did General Hawley intend to convey the inference that proof of *alibi* may be very important to Grant?

—The Louisville *Ledger*, (Bourbon Democrat,) now recommends the Baltimore Convention to adopt ten paragraphs of Greeley's letter for a platform, and nominate Greeley if it cannot get a straight Democrat to stand.

A NEW AVENUE OF TRADE.

The Chicago & Pacific Railway.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It would almost seem a superfluity to add another railroad to the many which radiate from Chicago. Without moralizing, I, as a faithful chronicler of events, give the facts which to Chicago trade and general prosperity are all of importance. East and West roads pay best. Now, although there are several which pass through the Fox and Rock River Valleys, yet, in the language of street-cars, "There is room for one more," viz.: The Chicago & Pacific, which, contrary to the experience of most roads, will have no infancy, if that term is allowed us.

A gentleman connected with this enterprise has given me the following facts, which, for obvious reasons, have been withheld from the general public; but, the necessity for secrecy having passed, I am at liberty to give them to your readers:

The road will lead from Chicago westward to Elgin, as direct as may be. Many beautiful locations for additional suburbs to the Great Metropolis will be selected, traversed, and opened up. Over this part of the road light passenger trains are to run every hour in the day. The first work (to commence next week) will be done on the site for the bridge at Fox River. The iron, and even the engines needed, are now in Chicago, and the money to build and supply all necessary rolling stock is there also, ready for use at any moment.

The road will go west, as near as may be, between the two branches of the Northwestern, and strike Rock River at Byron, and proceed by way of Torreston to Savanna, on the Mississippi. That part of De Kalb, Ogle, and Stephenson Counties, through which this road will pass, is the most fertile, the best cultivated, and richest part of all Northern Illinois. Stillman Valley, so named after General Stillman, who met such an inglorious defeat in this valley during the Black Hawk war—is settled by a very energetic people, mostly of Yankee stock. They have become rich by farming and minding their own business. The reason why this country has not been traversed by the iron bands ere this, is because the people have several times been betrayed and "sold out." But now they are strong enough to take matters into their own hands, and aid in building this road and improving their water-power.

At Byron, on Rock River, is one of the best of all the water-powers on that favored stream. This is to be improved immediately. Your correspondent was favored with the sight of the covenant-articles of incorporation, and, when I give you the names attached, you will readily acknowledge that they are worthy of all confidence, because they represent some of the wealthiest men in Chicago and on the route: Colonel Hough, George and Chauncy T. Bowen, Thomas S. Dobbin, and Messrs. Fox and Howard, of Chicago; Pease and Wilcox, of Elgin; and George Youngs, of Ogle County. These gentlemen have each deposited $3,000 as an earnest of the operations of the "Byron Hydraulic Company." All of these names are also interested as stockholders in the Chicago & Pacific Railway, and with them, of course, there is no such thing as fail.

It ought to have been mentioned above that the right of way into Chicago *is secured by bill*, which has been signed by Mayor Medill.

When the rumor of the forming of this Company first reached Stillman Valley, it was then surmised that the Illinois Central would use the part between Forreston and Chicago, and so form a most formidable competitor for the Galena Branch of the Northwestern; but of this your correspondent has no positive information. C. W. M.

Why?

BOURBON, Ind., June 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Many Republicans in this vicinity are now anxiously inquiring into political affairs, and are very earnest in desiring to know why it is, if one of the old "wheel-horses" of Republicanism dares to ask as to the probability of Grant's dishonesty and corruption, said to be so notorious in this Government, that he is at once called, by the great army of office-holders in his party, all that is treacherous and vile, a friend to bloody-hearted rebels, and an enemy to his country.

Many of us wish to know why it is that nothing that is not every way laudatory of Grant and his Administration can be published in newspapers, without terrible resentment from pretended Republicans being aroused. Any one that doubts, ever so mildly, "His Excellency's" perfect infallibility, is a blood-thirsty villain, and has committed the unpardonable sin. And why, long before Grant's renomination, was perfect fealty to him, and him President, made a test of true Republicanism by the whippers-in of the party?

If the great Republican party is the ready champion of every honest reform, why does it give such hearty encouragement to swindling cliques and corrupt rings, that are sapping the very life of our nation, and casting reproach on the Republican form of government?

If it advocates honest reform and true economy in Government, why excuse incompetence, ignorance, neglect or disregard of duties, and vice in its officials? and, if public opinion or opposing parties force it to make a show of investigation of notorious evils, why ignore justice altogether, and, by false reports, exonerate its criminal partisans, to the infinite disgust of all honest men?

Why does it refuse to punish the hordes of defaulters, robbers, and villains in office, when detected, instead of offering pardons and office as reward, in utter contempt of the law?

If the nation is safe in its hands, why have the current expenses of government increased, since its accession to power, from $60,000,000 to $195,000,000; and the State indebtedness from 10 to 100 fold, without corresponding benefit,—pensions and interest being deducted in both instances.

Why are favoritism and blood-relationship made a test of official preferment? Why does it allow its President and other high officials to violate law with impunity, and, if attention is called to it, do all in its power to crush and disgrace the accuser, instead of rebuking and punishing law-breakers?

Why does it pretend to wish for laws it could very easily have passed since its accession to power? Instead of resolving in National Convention that it approves of their passage, why hasn't it passed them?

Why does it appoint to high office notorious rascals, and allow them to draw $10,000 salaries, but refuse to discharge the duties they were paid to attend to, and then publicly indorse such dishonesty by electing the corrupt, swindling officials to preside over the National Convention? Why is it that this once honorable party encourages the squandering of public money, as witnessed in the transactions of the different departments of Government, without rebuke?

Why is the President allowed to desert his responsible post of duty, and loaf and dissipate at fashionable resorts with perfect impunity? If a private soldier were he to so desert, he would be summarily court-martialed and shot, and the world would approve of the sentence. Why cannot this noble old party reform all these abuses and corruptions that are killing it and disgracing the entire country, instead of partially attempting to smother all investigation and necessary reform?

Will not every honest Republican closely investigate every charge of abuse of power brought against his party, and if satisfied of their correctness, cast all prejudice aside, and hold the corruptionists to a strict accountability for the wrongs committed, and refuse to support such villainies in the future, even at the risk of being called a "Sorehead."

Why can't we act on the principle, "Men are nothing, People everything," and refuse to be whipped into party traces, and compelled to support Grant, against our convictions of right, without sacrificing a particle of our Republican faith, and on to a certain victory of justice and equality over favoritism and corruption?

Why will not our honest old Republicans throw off the partisan yoke, refuse to be governed by a set of men calling themselves the party, and deliberate over all political matters calmly, impartially, justly, and form their own conclusions, unprejudiced by any one,—then conscientiously and religiously act for themselves, as justice demands,—when fraud and corruption will be certain to receive its death, beyond the power of all future resurrection of any kind.

A LIFE-LONG ABOLITIONIST AND REPUBLICAN.

The West Side Parks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please permit me, through your columns, to call attention to the condition of the West Side parks under the charge of the Commissioners. At Central and Humboldt Parks, "things are lively," or are fast growing so. Their condition, and the rapidity of the improvements being made, are creditable to the Board. On the contrary, the condition of Douglas Park is a disgrace to every one having anything to do with it. The slight attempt to improve gives it a poverty-looking aspect, which is anything but an improvement on wild, raw prairie. The writer, on behalf of himself and others interested and paying taxes for the improvement of this work, would like to be informed why so much is being done on the other parks and nothing on this. FAIR PLAY.

CHICAGO, June 20.

A VISIT TO PARIS.

Aspect of the City—The Cabmen, Police, and Hotels.

American Shoddyites—Amusements—The Legislators at Versailles.

The French Have Forgotten Nothing, and Learned Nothing.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, June 1.

I have just returned from a short visit to Paris. My last sojourn there was made about a year ago, immediately after the fall of the Commune. The interval has been productive of

MANY CHANGES.

Perhaps the most notable among these is the departure of the German troops from that part of the country through which the line of railway runs between Calais and the Capital. At Amiens and Creil, the two most important stations, the platforms were covered with German troops, who, by their demeanor, made it manifest that they were the masters. The way in which these hated foes were regarded by the French was a study in itself. The French tried to keep up a look of indifference; but, every now and then, a side-look of detestation, coupled with a muttered malediction, betrayed the real feelings of their hearts. There was something striking to a student of race in the physical characteristics of the two nationalities. The railway guard in his uniform, and the railway porter in his blouse, presented a remarkable contrast to the German soldiers on duty. The Frenchman was neat and natty in his attire, quick alike in action and speech, full of spirit and passion. The German was slovenly in dress and gait, heavy in look, slow in speech. But, though the externals of the latter were not prepossessing, it was impossible to avoid recognizing that the man was infinitely more powerful than his French neighbor; that the bone and muscle of the German were far in excess of those of the Frenchman; and that the one could easily crush the other by his weight alone.

So long as the foreigners remained in occupation of the places I have named, little or nothing was done to restore them to their condition before the war. Now, all is changed. The buffet, waiting-rooms, and the platform are in order again, and none but those endowed with unexceptionably keen vision can remark any traces of foreign occupation or hostile proceedings. The fields, too, along the line, are cultivated as formerly. No longer does the eye rest on crops of grain or vegetables which have rotted where they have grown, and which thus told an unmistakable tale of unavoidable misery and neglect. Approaching Paris, the signs of improvement are still more visible. Formerly the manufactories in the suburbs were silent, and their chimneys smokeless; now they are in active operation, and their chimneys emit volumes of black smoke. Here and there are the remains of trenches in which soldiers used to shelter themselves, and of mounds of earth thrown up to form batteries; but these are not numerous. In the forts at St. Denis are masses of men undergoing drill or performing military evolutions; but these have red trousers instead of the dark Prussian uniform. The black and white flag of Prussia, which used to wave over these forts, is replaced by the Tricolor. Indeed, where the Germans used to abound, and acted as if they had settled down and were resolved to make themselves thoroughly at home, not a trace of them is now visible; and the French traveller, who used to explode with expletives, of which "barbarians" recurred most frequently, finds his occupation gone; while other travellers, to whom the spectacle was a curious one, almost regret the absence of a sight which relieved the monotony of the journey.

ASPECT OF PARIS.

To any one who ever saw Paris after the first or second siege, the most impressive alteration in the general appearance was the absence of vehicles in the streets. At long intervals, an omnibus or a cab might be perceived, and these rare vehicles in the broad streets rendered the solitude the more marked. Most unpleasant of all was the difficulty of finding a conveyance to go to and from a railway station. When a cab was secured, the driver made demands which, through necessity, were generally granted. The extortionate cabmen have had their day, and have gone, let me hope, to share in the punishment awarded to Communists. The latter are often less guilty than the former. The supply of cabs is now so large that the cabmen are glad to get a fare, and are civil to him when secured. Next to this change is that produced by the appearance of the new police. It is the rule in France to have a new kind of police after every revolution. The Emperor had his sergeants de ville,—ruffians dressed in a dark uniform, with cocked hats on their heads, swords by their sides, and knuckle-dusters in their pockets. When they got the credit of acting temperately, using their hands instead of their swords, they were actually smashing the skulls of the unarmed mob opposed to them, hence their hands were covered with those metal instruments which enable the user to brain a man with his fist. They went out with the Empire. The Government of the 4th of September decreed that henceforth the police should be comparatively harmless. For arms they had a short stick, and for uniform a loose cloak, which had a very unmartial aspect. These men were never accused of doing any harm. They were chiefly blamed for doing no good,—for hiding themselves when their services were required. Certainly, a policeman who is qualifying himself by his inoffensive conduct for a vote of thanks from the Peace Society is not the right man in the right place. The Commune came, and these police were abolished. To National Guards was entrusted the duty of keeping the peace. As they were the chief disturbers of it, their duty consisted in behaving themselves. When Versailles conquered Paris, and when the National Guards were disbanded, a new police force had to be established. These men are equipped in a soldier's uniform, wearing a kepi on their heads, and carrying a long sword-bayonet at their sides. Their chassepot they have at the barracks, only carrying it when specially ordered. They are called "Agents of Public Security." The only fault which I have heard Frenchmen find with them is their designation, which is said to be too long. They have not the character of being too ferocious or too pacific, and they are credited with that rare virtue in French functionaries, returning civil answers to civil questions. They do not offer to fatigue themselves by walking about, for they generally stand for hours together on the same spot.

HOTELS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.

The most contented persons in Paris are the hotel proprietors. They are willing to admit that everything is as it should be at present. All they dread is a revolution which might again frighten away strangers. As it is, the difficulty they have to encounter is the crowd of visitors. Rooms are reoccupied the moment they are vacant. A traveller arriving without having engaged rooms beforehand will probably have to try at three or four places before he finds accommodations. Conspicuous among the visitors are American citizens. They are as numerous on the Boulevard as in La Salle street. In the restaurants, they fill most of the tables, ordering the most expensive drinks, and drinking so much of the best wine as to make Frenchmen lift up their eyes and shrug their shoulders in amazement. I need hardly add that the majority do not, in any wise, represent your people.

SHODDY AND PETROLEUM

prevail to the exclusion of manners and culture. The fairer, or, at least, the female, section cannot be commended more than the rougher or masculine one. In a fashionable restaurant, I saw two ladies of no unprepossessing appearance or too advanced age, who were dressed in the most costly style, giving the lie to their appearance by ostentatiously using their fingers when they ought to have used their forks. To the dressmakers these ladies are literally godsends. It is not the rule for French women to dress expensively at present. Madame Thiers has set the fashion of wearing the plainest and cheapest dresses; consequently, in this country, where the crowd follows their leader with a docility unsurpassed, the crowd copy Madame Thiers. American ladies are not so easily dictated to. In the matter of dress, as in most other things, they have their own way. The result is, that they appear in public wearing costumes which are far more showy and costly than becoming and in good taste.

AMUSEMENTS.

If I talk to any of my French friends, they assure me that Paris is at present in a state of mourning. They say that, so long as the state of siege lasts, the Parisians will continue to be downcast and dull, and that, so long as the Assembly sits at Versailles, the Parisians will feel hurt at the absence of confidence in their discretion and orderly demeanor. Appearances hardly bear out these statements. Whatever be the real sentiments of the Parisians, they are, to all outward appearance, as lively and light-hearted as ever. All the theatres are crowded, and the houses which they play pieces in which there is a large spice of broad comedy, to say nothing of indecency, are the most frequented. Such resorts as the Jardin Mabille overflow with frequenters. I am told that the performances there are far more decent than during the Empire. Those who say this must have a curious notion of what is free from objection, for anything more coarse and unbridled than the dancing which goes on there now it would be difficult to find. The French have made the discovery that the Prussians are as bad as themselves in one respect, and are delighted to be able to announce that the Puritans of Berlin are hypocrites. The information was brought by returned prisoners, who doubtless made the most, or rather the worst, of everything. I must admit that the Orpheum at Berlin is quite as objectionable as the Jardin Mabille at Paris, but this hardly proves as much as my French friends think. The latter will have to change greatly before they attain such a state of ideal morality as would qualify them for acting as the censors of their neighbors.

LEGISLATORS AT VERSAILLES.

The state of Versailles is quite as interesting to a visitor as that of Paris. The chief sights of the latter are its ruins, which remain as monuments of the most extraordinary civil war on record. At Versailles the chief sights are the Deputies, who, according to their own account, are regenerating France. These gentlemen, chiefly elderly and filled with prejudices, are passing a not disagreeable existence at the expense of a grateful country. The representatives of the rural districts form a body of men such as is not to be matched in Europe. Most of them are what are called good Catholics,—that is, bigots, who are willing enough to restore the Inquisition. They are firm believers in the Divine rights of certain persons to govern their fellows. One section swears by the Bourbon pretender, another by the Orleanist pretenders; there is a section that is ready to support M. Thiers as a sort of bulwark against the definitive establishment of the Republic; a fourth section has but one dread, the dissolution of the Assembly. All those I refer to, and who professedly belong to the party of order, unite in deploring a general election. They fear that the result would give the honest Republicans a majority; they also believe their own chances of re-election to be very small. To cease to be a Deputy is, in their eyes, the misfortune of the first magnitude. These men are, like the provincial French in general, economists of the first water,—men whose great object in life is not to spend money. The expedients to which they will descend in order to save a franc are ludicrous. In order to retain their pay of twenty francs a day, they would readily vote that black was white. Adjoining the Assembly is a buffet, arranged somewhat on the plan of a bar, at which a free lunch is spread. For the use of this buffet, the members of the Assembly are expected to contribute a small sum, the State paying the balance. The "rurals" decline to make any payment, while they are most assiduous in using the buffet; in fact, they take all their meals there. To be able to eat and drink gratis, and to receive twenty francs daily for voting with the majority, constitute, in the eyes of these Deputies, the acme of happiness; hence they will strive, as long as possible, to postpone the dissolution of the Assembly. I have learned, on good authority, the course which will probably be taken should Mr. Thiers either die or resign. The members of the majority have come to an understanding to offer the post to Marshal McMahon, believing that he will be able, by his popularity in the country, and his personal control of the army, to keep order, and hinder a Republican rising or Bonapartistic plots from succeeding. In politics McMahon is more of a Legitimist than a Bonapartist. For the Republic he has not the slightest sympathy. Whether this combination will ever be carried out, remains to be seen. Everything is possible in France. There is no country in which a prophet has a worse chance of acquiring fame. Governments succeed each other in France, and little is changed except the uniform of the police. The system which actuates affairs hardly varies. When an Emperor openly exercises personal power, he does much the same things as the President of the Republic. M. Thiers gives orders for the seizure of the newspapers which contain articles distasteful to him. The other day, a pamphlet appeared with the title, "If M. Thiers Dies,"—being a discussion as to the next man that might be necessary; and this pamphlet was seized also. Indeed, the chief impression made upon me by this visit to Paris is, that the French have

FORGOTTEN NOTHING AND LEARNED NOTHING;

that they cannot estimate their own strength and weakness. After the lapse of a year, they are still trying by court-martial prisoners accused of being Communists. On evidence of the flimsiest sort, these prisoners are sentenced to death, and then, after having been kept for months in suspense as to their real fate, are suddenly told to come to the place of execution. Among the educated classes, I found the feelings toward these Communists as bitter and unrelenting as those of the natives of an Indian village toward the man-eating tiger who haunts the neighboring jungle. The poorer classes, on the other hand, regard every man who dies at Satory by the bullets of the soldiers as a martyr whom they ought to deify, and a brother whose death they are in duty bound to revenge. Both classes have but one common object of hatred,—the German conqueror. Both talk of their revenge as a matter about which the issue is not doubtful, and of which the performance is unavoidable. There is then the prospect, either of renewed civil war, in which blood will flow as it has never yet flowed even in France, or of a war with Germany, of which the end may be the permanent loss of fairer provinces than Alsace, and more precious strongholds than Metz; such is the painful conclusion at which I arrived during this visit to Paris.

Administration Arguments.

CLINTON, Iowa, June 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been a careful reader of many Administration organs since the Cincinnati Convention, including the "only Republican newspaper in Chicago" (see *Journal* prospectus), and here are the arguments against the movement: "Soreheads," "Political deadbeats," "Cincinnati mob," and "Greeleyites." Are these all the arguments the Ring organs can bring against the Liberal ticket? Such clap-trap will not take here. We want Sumner's speech answered. Carpenter's speech would disgrace a Toombs lawyer. I looked in vain, in the synopsis of the *Journal*, for a reply to Sumner's charges; but all he can say is, "Johnson did so." This don't suit the people hereabouts.

Logan says, "Grant's father was appointed Postmaster by Johnson, and, when Grant became President, his father wished to retain the office that *gave him support in his old age*." Would it not be a good idea for the usurper to spend less money for whiskey and cigars (or does the Great Gift-Taker have these given him?) and support the old man himself? It savors strongly of pauperism to have wealthy men billet their poor relatives on the country. And this is the reply of the Ring Senator to the charge of nepotism. The other charges are "lies," they say.

At the outset, I was opposed to the Liberal movement; but I saw no effort being made to correct the abuses of the party; on the contrary, an affirmation that there were no abuses; and, when an effort was made to investigate corruptions, the opposition of the whole Ring; in fact, when anything was done to check corruptions, extravagance, swindling (by the side of which Tammany pales), those who did not oppose it were not good Republicans; and, when the charge was proved. "Well, what of it?" I could not swallow this.

The fact is, the *people* did not want Grant. That Ring Convention was a packed affair, as we will prove in November. The *people* will speak then, not office seekers "in Convention assembled." The usurper may as well make calculations to go back to Galena to his tannery, unless he has made enough out of Secor, Chorpenning, *et al.*, to live without work.

Macon County, Ill.

DECATUR, Ill., June 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A few days since, I read an article in the Chicago *Times*, signed B. B. Richards. Mr. R. is a citizen of this place, and is entitled to some credit in some things; but, in this matter, he shoots wide of the mark. He by no means represents the smallest portion of the Democracy of Decatur, or of this section; in fact, he cannot find ten Democrats in Macon County who will indorse his letter. The Republicans indorse it to a man; they want him to repeat it, and are thinking it will pay to send him to Baltimore to represent them.

Mr. R. says he cannot vote for Greeley, as he has said that all horse-thieves are Democrats, but not all Democrats are horse-thieves. Now, *sir*, I never knew but one horse-*thief*, and I am morally certain that, if he was out of the Penitentiary, he would go for a straight Democratic nomination at Baltimore.

Fight on the good fight you have begun, and Old Macon will roll up a good round majority for the Liberals. THE TRIBUNE is read here by a great many now who used to scorn it. Our County Convention comes off Saturday, both Democrats and Liberals, and every delegate will be for Greeley. So we go. FRANK.

Elgin, Illinois.

ELGIN, Ill., June 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The honest Republicans of these parts are rapidly falling into line for Uncle Horace. This is a Grant stronghold, but every day adds to the probabilities of his defeat. Common sense will crop out. Public opinion is greatly divided in regard to General Farnsworth. Some claim him as a Liberal, and others as a Grantite. The General ought to show his hand. The *Gazette* has quite recently imported a young man from Indianapolis expressly to "write up" Grant. His editorials are of the skim-milk order. The idea of this youth being imported to teach us how to vote is a broad joke. But we are not influenced by such slim forces, and, when the time comes, we will roll up a sturdy vote for Horace Greeley. THE TRIBUNE is increasing its circulation here, which I suppose is the case all through the Northwest. REPUBLICAN.

Death of an Old Lion.

Mr. Frank Buckland, the eminent English zoologist, regrets to report that the old lion at the Zoological Gardens, London, died on Monday morning, the 20th ultimo. By the kindness of Mr. Bartlett, he has been enabled to give his dimensions, which are as follows: nose to tip of tail, measured along the back, 9 feet 1 inch; nose to tip of ear, 1 foot 7 inches; across upper portion of mane, 2 feet 5 inches; across lower portion of mane, 2 feet 2 inches; tail, 3 feet 3 inches long; round fore arm, 1 foot 3 inches—a tremendous size; tip of foot to top of back, 2 feet 10 inches; at withers, 2 feet 7 inches. A fine old fellow, known to be 20 years old, died of old age. His teeth, yellow and much worn; looked like an old man. Mr. Buckland adds: "I should have liked to have cast him entire, but could not do so without injuring the skin and whiskers; besides which, he did not look a very noble object, and I would not like to perpetuate him as a representative of the British lion. He had no claw on the end of his tail."

GRATZ BROWN'S FAMILY.

St. Louis Correspondence of the Boston Globe.

I have been privileged by a friend to see a large pamphlet, the "Memoranda of the Preston Family," which was compiled by John Mason Brown, a half-brother to Governor Brown, and printed for private distribution. The Prestons, it may be remembered, were the first of the family who came to this country, and it is to keep record of their numerous and distinguished progeny that the "Memoranda" was written. John Preston, the first of the family who came to America, was born in Ireland in the City of Londonderry. His father and three uncles were Englishmen who served under King William, and aided in the defence of Londonderry, when that city was besieged by King James. He was a Protestant of the Presbyterian denomination, a man of strong mind and correct principles. He married Elizabeth Patten, a sister of Colonel James Patten, of Donegal, with whom he removed to Virginia in 1740. Colonel Patton had for some years commanded a merchant ship, and was a man of property, enterprise, and influence. He obtained an order of council from the Governor of Virginia under which were appropriated to himself and his associates 120,000 acres of the best lands lying above the Blue Ridge, in that State, several valuable tracts of which fell to the share of his descendants. He was killed by Indians at Smithfield, Va., in 1753. He left two daughters, one of whom married Captain William Thompson, and the other Colonel John Buchanan. From the last-named are descended John Floyd, late Member of Congress and Governor of Virginia, James D. Breckenridge, of Louisville, Ky., late member of Congress, and the late Colonel W. P. Anderson, of the United States army.

John Preston, the brother-in-law, also obtained, under the order of the Council above mentioned, a valuable tract of land, called "Robinson's," which descended to his son, and, until recently, remained in the family. His children were: Letitia, who married Colonel Robert Breckinridge; Margaret, who married Rev. John Brown; William, whose wife was Susanna Smith; Ann, who married Colonel John Smith; and Mary, who married John Howard.

From these marriages has come a numerous and celebrated line of descendants. In the list of Letitia's children are: John Breckinridge, who died in 1806, after having served in the United States Senate and as Attorney-General in Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet; John B. Grayson, a General in the Confederate army; Colonel Peter A. Porter, a Colonel in the United States army, killed at Cold Harbor, Va.; Jos. Cabell Breckinridge, Secretary of State of Kentucky; John C. Breckinridge, United States Senator, Vice President of the United States, a Major General, and Secretary of War of the Confederate States; Rev. John Breckinridge, Professor at Princeton College; Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, a distinguished Presbyterian theological and political writer; Robert J. Breckinridge, Colonel in the Confederate army and member of the Confederate Congress, and a score or more others, officers of both armies and members of both Congresses.

From Margaret Preston are descended the Browns. Her first son, John Brown, was a lawyer and politician who represented the then District of Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature and in the old Congress of 1787-88. He afterwards represented Kentucky in Congress, and was the first United States Senator from that State, a position which he held for eighteen years. His oldest son was Mason Brown, a Judge and Secretary of State of Kentucky, and his oldest son is Benjamin Gratz Brown, the present Governor of Missouri, and the nominee for Vice President on the Cincinnati ticket. One of Gratz Brown's uncles, James Brown, was the first Secretary of State of Kentucky, also for many years United States Senator from Louisiana and Minister to the Court of France.

William Preston, the only son of the first Preston, had no less than eleven children. Of these John Preston was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and for many years Treasurer of that State. The next, Francis Preston, was a member of the Senate of Virginia, Congressman from that State, and a Brigadier General in the war of 1812. He married a niece of Patrick Henry. Besides these there are among those who have attained notoriety, William Campbell Preston, an orator and advocate, a Senator from South Carolina, and a President of the College of South Carolina; Edward C. Carrington, a Captain in the Mexican War, Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, and United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; John S. Preston, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army; Elizabeth McDowell, who married Hon. Thomas Benton, the old Senator from Missouri; Jessie Benton, who married General John C. Fremont; James McDowell, Member of Congress and Governor of Virginia; William Preston, Member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, a Congressman from that State, a Lieutenant Colonel of Kentucky Volunteers in the Mexican War, Minister to the Court of Spain, and a Major General in the Confederate Army; Randall Lee Gibson, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army; Jas. Patton Preston, a member of the Virginia Senate, Colonel in the United States Army, and Governor of Virginia; Wm. Ballard Preston, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Taylor, and a Senator in the Confederate Congress; John B. Floyd, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of War in Buchanan's Cabinet, and General in the Confederate Army.

Among the descendants of Ann Preston are Francis P. Blair, Sr.; Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in Lincoln's Cabinet, and Frank P. Blair, Jr., the present Senator from Missouri. From Mary Preston are descended the long line of Paynes, Wooleys, and Crittendens, and of the last named is Alexander Parker Crittenden, who was shot by Laura Fair, at San Francisco.

MAD DOG.

A Rabid Canine Runs Amuck.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, June 16.

Last night about 8 o'clock a large white and yellow-spotted pointer dog was seen running at a rapid rate up Borie's lane, from the direction of Beargrass Creek, and turning into Broadway, ran up to Beckman's drug-store, at the head of Broadway. Two of Mr. Beckman's children were standing in the door. The dog rushed up suddenly, and sprang upon the smaller one, a girl about 8 years old, throwing her down, and biting her severely on the arm and head. Bounding away instantly afterward, he ran down the Jefferson street extension, jumping upon and biting everything and everybody in his way.

About a hundred yards from the drug-store he bit the little 2-year-old child of a man named Derrickman, who was playing upon the sidewalk, and, a square further down the street, he ran upon a group of men, women, and children, who had gathered upon the sidewalk after a hard day's labor to enjoy an hour's recreation, and, making a desperate plunge at the crowd, sprang upon a man named Monton Steinocker, biting him upon the left breast, shoulder, and arm, and tearing his shirt half in two.

From this point the infuriated animal started off in a different direction, pursued by a crowd of men armed with pistols, sticks, and rocks, and ran to and fro upon almost every street in that section of the town, changing his course at every cross street he came to, frightening everybody from the street, and biting so many persons that it was impossible last night to learn all the names, the localities in which they lived, or the positive number bitten. A lady, name unknown, was bitten near Von Bories' lane; on the corner of Payne and Cooper he tore the dress of a little girl, the child of James Crow; on the corner of Jefferson and Cooper a girl about 10 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Steinmetz, was bitten on the arm. From this point the dog turned again toward Broadway, and in his course bit a negro child severely; and thence ran to that section of the suburbs known as Hamburg, where he sprang upon and tore two small children, a little daughter of Mr. Disenratz and a son of Mr. Katzman. At some point upon the hill a little girl, whose parents' name is Schreik, and also two negro children, were said to have been bitten by the same dog, and it was thought that a number of others in different parts of the neighborhood had also fallen victims to the vicious beast.

Finally the mad animal took a straight course out the Newburg road, pursued by a large crowd of men and boys; but what finally became of him was not known by any person that could be found upon the street. There were various reports as to the direction taken by the dog. Some thought he had run out of the city by the Newburg road, while others said that he ran down the hill toward the head of Jefferson street. From a report given by a physician who attended Mr. Beckman's child, this opinion was well founded, for the doctor stated that four persons had been bitten on Hancock street by a dog answering the description given, and later it was reported that a boy named Bickelbauer was terribly bitten, on Jefferson, between Hancock and Clay, by the same dog.

LATER.—The dog which bit the boy named Bickelbauer on Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay, was pursued to Woodland Garden, and killed, and, from the description, is the same one which came from the hill.

The persons bitten on Hancock street were a lady and two children, one of the latter white and the other colored.

The Western Union Telegraph has absorbed the International Telegraph Company, of Maine, incorporated a few years ago especially to maintain opposition.

ns, London, died on
20th ultimo. By the
t, he has been ena-
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...N'S FAMILY.

...ce of the Boston Globe.

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...Letitia, who married
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...and Mary, who married

...s has come a numerous
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...nel Peter A. Porter,
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...l notoriety, William
...orator and advocate,
...Carolina, and a Presi-
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...a Captain in the Mex-
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...United States Attor-
...of Columbia; John S.
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...Benton, the old Senator
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...mont; James McDowell,
...and Governor of Vir-
...on, Member of the Con-
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...ajor General in the
...Randall Lee Gib-
...ral in the Confeder-
...on Preston, a member of
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...Governor of Virginia;
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...te Congress: John B.
...Virginia, Secretary of
...abinet, and General in

...ndants of Ann Preston
...Sr.; Montgomery Blair,
...in Lincoln's Cabinet;
...Jr., the present Senator
...Mary Preston are de-
...of Paynes, Wooleys,
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...n Francisco.

...D DOG.

...ne Runs Amuck.

...Courier-Journal, June 16.
...o'clock a large white
...pointer dog was seen
...to up Borie's lane, from
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THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Second Day's Session of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America—A Large Amount of Routine Business Transacted—The Colored Question Still Unsettled—Last Evening's Meeting a Failure.

MORNING SESSION.

The National Division Sons of Temperance reassembled at Standard Hall, at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the M. W. P. in the chair. The attendance was somewhat larger than on Wednesday, several delegates having arrived "on the evening of the first day." It should have been stated, in connection with the report of the proceedings in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the proceedings are secret, no person, unless a member of the Order, being permitted to enter the hall. A Committee was appointed to furnish reports to the representatives of the press, and "slips" on which are written the business transacted are sent from time to time into the ante-room, where the reporters are in waiting. Just after the Division was called to order, yesterday morning, Dr. Ross, who delivered the address of welcome at the First Baptist Church on Wednesday evening, came into the ante-room, and said, that great injustice had been done him by the press in neglecting to publish his speech in full. For the entertainment of the reporters, and to show them it was really a meritorious composition, abounding in metaphor, and possessing the commendable features of brevity and pointed ness, he read the document to them. He had taken the trouble to write it out and have it printed, and could not imagine why it had been omitted. He was assured that the abstracts published contained the important and interesting portions of the speech; but nothing could convince him that the report was not garbled. For the information of the public it is now stated that the Doctor thinks his address was, by far, the ablest delivered on the occasion, and that, as far as the display of forensic eloquence and oratorical ability is concerned, he overshadowed all the other speakers.

The proceedings of the Division were opened with prayer by the Most Worthy Chaplain.

M. S. A. Fenn, from the Committee on the Report of Most Worthy Patriarch and Most Worthy Scribe, submitted a partial report, recommending the reference of portions of the reports to the appropriate standing committees; confirming the action of the Most Worthy Patriarch in relation to granting a charter to the Grand Division of Australia; also instructing the Most Worthy Scribe to communicate with subordinate Divisions of Georgia (the Grand Division of that State having surrendered its charter on account of the "colored difficulty") with the view of ascertaining whether they desire to resume connection with the Order.

The report was accepted and adopted.

M. W. A. Myers, of Maryland moved that the Committee on the State of the Order, be requested to report on the status of the colored members of the Order at the afternoon session.

Considerable discussion ensued, and the matter was referred to a Special Committee of Past Most Worthy Patriarchs.

The Select Committee on Supplies submitted a report authorizing the reduction of the *per capita* tax from five cents to four cents, in consequence of a general reduction of the cost of supplies.

M. W. A. Myers moved to amend by making the tax three cents.

The motion elicited a lively debate, and it resulted in the rejection of both the motion and the reports, a decided vote being cast in favor of allowing the tax to remain unchanged.

After the transaction of some routine business, a motion to adjourn until half-past 2 o'clock p. m., was agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Division was called to order at half-past 2 o'clock by the Most Worthy Patriarch.

An invitation from the committee of arrangements of the subordinate Divisions, to attend a festival at Martine's Hall, on Friday evening, was accepted.

Mr. Morris, of Ohio, offered a resolution authorizing the appropriation of one-half of the propagation fund to the Grand Divisions, to be expended by them within their jurisdiction.

The resolution was laid on the table.

A resolution, passed by the Grand Division of South Carolina favoring semi-annual terms for officers of subordinate Divisions, was referred to the committee on constitution.

Mr. Diehl offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine the financial system of the Order, to report at the next session.

After some discussion, it was adopted, and Messrs. Diehl, Hopkins and Curtis were appointed to constitute the committee.

The special order, nominating a place and time for holding the next annual session, was then taken up. Several cities and various dates were named, but no place or time was fixed upon.

Mr. Houghton, of Illinois, presented the acknowledgement of the Grand Division of the State for aid received soon after the fire. The amount which came to hand was $500. Its receipt was the first intimation the Order in Chicago had of any knowledge that aid had been extended by the Order abroad.

Mr. Ross moved that, six months after the Divisions have been notified that the Most Worthy Scribe has a full supply of the new rituals, they shall be the only rituals recognized in the Order.

The motion was laid on table.

The Committee on Appeals submitted a report on several appeals from New York, sustaining the action of the Grand Division and of the Grand Worthy Patriarch. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution, to whom was referred a petition from the Grand Division of South Carolina, asking that officers of subordinate Divisions be elected for six instead of three months, reported adversely. They also recommended no change be made in the manner of admitting minors to the subordinate Divisions.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, presented a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee of three to report on political action as a means of accomplishing the objects of the Order.

It was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

Mr. Bradley, of Maryland, said that the subordinate Divisions in the District of Columbia were under the jurisdiction of no Grand Division, but reported directly to the National Division; he, therefore, moved that they be permitted to unite with the Grand Division of Maryland.

Mr. McCabe, of Virginia, moved as a substitute, that they be permitted to choose between the Grand Divisions of Maryland and Virginia.

After a protracted discussion, Mr. Myers moved as an amendment to the amendment, that when a majority of the Divisions in the District of Columbia vote to go into the Grand Division of either State, the Grand Division shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.

The latter was adopted.

Mr. Bramell moved that the jurisdiction of the Grand Division of California be co-extensive with the Pacific coast, until Grand Divisions are established in the several adjacent States and Territories.

The motion was agreed to.

The subject of rituals came up, and a motion to substitute the new ritual the only ritual of the Order, was lost. The matter was finally laid on the table.

The Committee on Appeals submitted a report in relation to an appeal from Michigan, sustaining the action of the Division appealed from.

Mr. Townsend, of South Carolina, from the select Committee on the subject, submitted a report on the status of the colored people in the South in connection with the Order. It was recommended that the action of the National Division, at its last session in Boston, making all, without respect to color, sex, or previous condition, equal, be rescinded.

During the debate which followed the clock struck 6 and the Division adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening a public meeting was held at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. The rain caused the members of the National Division and nearly all others who intended to be present to remain at home, not more than fifty persons being in attendance. Water, in this instance, at least, had a bad effect. Brief addresses were made by Mr. Whitmore of New Jersey, and Mr. Coggswell, of Canada. The latter, who resembles the great G. F. T in many respects, is a well-known writer for Sunday School papers.

ANOTHER DAY WASTED.

The Board of County Commissioners Squander Another Afternoon Over Plans for the New County Jail—Fearful Anxiety of Some One to Elect a Police Commissioner.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at the Court House. The President being absent, Mr. Ashton was called temporarily to the chair. There were present at roll-call, Messrs. Ashton, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Crawford, and Seely.

Mr. Ashton stated the question recurred on the consideration of plans for the Criminal Court and Jail, and an adoption of one of them.

Mr. Crawford advised postponing final action, the Board not being full. He moved that the special order be changed to merely the consideration of the plans without adopting any of them.

Mr. Harrison moved a general discussion of the plans. Mr. Crawford's motion having been withdrawn. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Harrison was called to the chair.

Mr. Welsh, architect, presented credentials, which were read by the Clerk, indorsing his plans.

A letter from Mr. Rose, of Rose & Wilcox, was received, explaining his plan and position in regard to the old Court House, he having been the architect of the wings. The reading was dispensed with, the Board not being conscious of any prejudice against Mr. Rose.

On motion of Mr. Hitchcock, the Board commenced the discussion of Mr. Welsh's plan.

Mr. Hitchcock objected to it, on the ground that the hospitals for male and female patients, the insane, and the persons detained as witnesses and for debt, were placed directly over the jail proper, an objectional position as regarded the prison odor. It seemed further to the speaker that the ventilation was imperfect, and that the approach to the court room by the stairways was cramped and narrow.

Mr. Harrison said that the building would be very costly without being perfect. He should prefer a plan with natural ventilation.

Mr. Crawford sustained Mr Hitchcock's objection to the position of the hospital etc.

Mr. Harrison said that it was eminently appropriate that while a discussion was in progress to explain objectionable points. He suggested further that the architects should criticise one another's plans.

Mr. Ashton thought the last suggestion was very improper.

It was decided that all the architects present should explain their plans.

Mr. Egan, of Armstrong & Egan, explained his plan at length. The estimated cost of all the buildings was $350,000. The external walls are divided ... in thickness, and to have in the middle a sheet iron core to make the walls absolutely secure in the event of an attempt at escape by prisoners. The arrangements for ventilation seemed ample.

He was succeeded by Mr. Thos. Tilly, of Tilly & Lindquist, who explained his plans *in extenso*, to the members of the Board and of the press clustered about the architectural orator in all sorts of negligent attitudes.

After Mr. Tilly came Mr. Brown, of Lafayette, Indiana. Although it had been decided not to have the opinions of one architect upon the plans of another, Mr. Brown was asked to comment on the plans of Mr. Welsh. Delicacy would have prevented him from expressing an opinion. He declined, however, to comment severely upon the plans, on the occasion, which was the more unfair as Mr. Welsh was not present to explain or answer objections.

Mr. Brown proceeded to explain his own plan, and especially in regard to the matter of ventilation, on which subject there was an extended and desultory discussion.

Mr. ... moved that the Committee rise and recommend to the Board that the special order for next Tuesday be to select an architect on the basis of the plans presented.

Mr. Crawford favored further explanations from architects present.

Mr. Roelle inquired if the election of a Police Commissioner was in order.

The Chair stated that it was.

Mr. Roelle moved to proceed to elect.

A motion to adjourn was put and lost, the yeas and nays being taken.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Roelle.

Mr. Crawford disapproved of the election of a Police Commissioner, the Board not being full.

Mr. Hitchcock said that it could not be done, as the question had been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Crawford dilated upon the question of courtesy to brother Commissioners. He thought that they all ought to have a voice in the cabinet.

The motion to elect a Police Commissioner was withdrawn.

The Board adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

Undoubted Bankruptcy of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company—A Raid on the City by Broken-Legged People—Habeas Corpus Case—Closing Trusts—Suits in Assumpsit.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

THE KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO.

A jury, under the direction of Judge Blodgett, is investigating the question whether the Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago should or should not be adjudicated a bankrupt. The proceedings to that end in this case have been so complicated with contingencies that they have become interesting. On the 5th day of January, one Gardner P. Comstock, a grain dealer of Chicago, filed a petition for an adjudication against the company. That cause was at the next trial term continued, when, or as a result of which, Brayley & Pattison, of Buffalo, New York, came in with a supplemental petition, alleging that they had fear that the petitioning creditor might not prosecute. When the trial term came on of the Circuit Court, it being understood that the bankruptcy issue would immediately thereafter be taken up, another continuance was spoken of, and about the same time it was understood that the supplemental petitioners would not prosecute. If they did not, and nobody intervened, the six months would have expired during which acts of bankruptcy must be charged, and this company would be exempt from the operation of the law. To avoid this, Messrs. Allen & Mackey, of this city, on the 18th inst., filed their further supplemental petition. Yesterday objections were made to this, but the Court held that after petition filed, it was in the power of any creditor to come in and prosecute, in accordance with which judgment the Court had always allowed to the petitioning creditor from the first assets the sum paid as advance fee, and at the termination of the cause, attorneys' reasonable costs from the general fund. In this case there was a petition, amended by supplemental petitions, which any creditor might prosecute. The last petition, or in the judgment of the Court, amendment, charges collusion to prevent an adjudication, for the purpose of buying claims at a low rate. The principal stockholder, it was stated is Mr Henry Fuller, who, it is claimed, held $450,000 of stock out of $500,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the case of John Brookbanks against the city, brought to recover for personal injuries, received by reason of driving into a hole on Market street, in November, 1870, the jury awarded to the plaintiff $400.

MARITIME CASUALTY.

Judge Rogers and a jury are engaged in the trial of the case of Sigiswald Peterson against Gabriel Gunderson. This cause was tried once before previous to the fire of October last. The plaintiff charges that he was employed as second mate on the schooner Montauk, navigating the lake. On the day after he shipped, the 7th day of April, 1871, he was required by his duty to ascend the mainmast, which, being twisted, it broke by his weight, so that he was thrown to the deck, where his ankles were broken.

ANOTHER CASE AGAINST THE CITY.

Judge Tree and a jury were yesterday engaged in the trial of an action on the case by Hiram H. Bolles against the city, in which the damages were laid at $20,000. The suit was commenced in March last, about a year and a half after the occurrence of which he complained. It would seem that the plaintiff drove a grocers' wagon on to a pile of earth which was placed on Twenty-second, near Clark street. The pile of earth was about fourteen feet broad, three feet high, and twenty and more feet long, placed in the raising of the street to grade. The leg of the plaintiff was broken. None of his physicians testified. The case was given to the jury.

HABEAS CORPUS.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by Fayette M. Weller, the Sheriff being the respondent, the petitioner being held in the county jail at the suit of one Fas. Jacques, in default of $2,000 bail, in an action of trespass, wherein the damages are laid at $10,000. The man, Weller, was arrested under a *capias* yesterday. The controversy, of which this is a part arose concerning the occupancy of the store and basement of the building No. 188 West Lake street, which, it was charged by Jacques, the relator unlawfully occupied by his agents, by the persuasion of revolvers. Weller claims that he held possession by virtue of a lease, upon which, at the time of the first suit brought, he had paid rent, and under which he gave bail; nevertheless, which, to harrass him, the man Jacques has commenced another suit for the same cause of action under which he is now held.

FORECLOSURE.

Proceeding was commenced by Louis A. Gund, as administratrix of the estate of John A. Gund, against Flurza and Samuel L. Moore, for foreclosure of a mortgage of the southeast quarter of Lot 4, Christian Kuhn's Subdivision of Outlot 31, Canal Trustees Subdivision of south fraction of Section 33, 40, N. R., east 3 P. M.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

CLOSING TRUSTS.

Petition was filed by William Vocke, as assignee of the Germania Insurance Company, a bankrupt, against Otto Igel and wife, for the enforcements of a trust deed, covering Lot 10, Block 5, Hundley's Subdivision of Lots 3 to 21 inclusive, 33 to 37 inclusive, in Pine Grove, being in Section 21, 40, 14 East 3 P. M.

Like petition was filed in behalf of Balthasar Barteline, for the foreclosure of a trust deed given to Aaron Gibbs by Edward Bornemann, on a part of Lot 37, Butterfield's Addition.

Also to foreclose a trust for John Yanch against Ferdinand and Auguste Schiffer, on Lot 3 in the Subdivision of Outlot 7, Butterfield's Addition, and improvements.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Miner T. Ames against Frederick O. Kimball, the demand being for $1,500; also by the same party against Asa B. Kile, for a like sum.

Like action was commenced by Michael Brand against the Lumberman's Insurance Company, by which demand is made for $10,000.

Like action was instituted by the Marine Company of Chicago, against Beard, Savage & Beard, the demand being for $5,000.

George S. Bowen, James T. Hunt, and others, lately of the firm of Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, sue the Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco, demanding $6,000.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Luke Gavin against Samuel H. McDermon, or Dearmon. The damages are laid at $15,000, and a *capias* was sued out. The plaintiff charges the defendant with having made a personal assault upon him, using an iron instrument, with which he fractured his skull.

RESTORING CASES.

A bill to establish the lost will of Julia Adams, deceased, was filed yesterday. The will was executed, it is alleged, on the 9th day of July, 1870, the deceased departing this life in the following September.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A Stoker's Head Dropped Into the Basket—Resignations Accepted—A Satire on the President.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to consider fire matters. President Talcott was in the chair, and Commissioners Sheridan and Davis flanked him on either side.

John Cream, having served the usual probationary term, was made a regular member of the Department.

Daniel H. O'Brien, stoker of Engine No. 10, was put on his trial, charged with inefficiency, incapacity, and neglect of duty. The neglect of duty was alleged to be the burning of a heater, and the other charges were comprised in his being hard of hearing. After the usual quantity of swearing, Mr. Davis moved that he be discharged. Mr. Sheridan did not think the charges were proven, but Mr. Talcott cut his head off.

Mr. Talcott was appointed a Committee of one to arbitrate on a smashed buggy, damaged $18 worth.

The following resignations were accepted: John Dombey, pipeman of Engine No 17; William S. Hand, driver of No. 1, and John A. Prindergrast, stoker of No 4.

There was laid before the Board a caricature of an old horse, spavined and knock-kneed, with the inscription: "A specimen of the stock Old-Talcott buys under the direction of Rob. Williams," and the following: "Oldtalcott, Esq., LL. D., and ass."

The satire was accepted by the Board.

Incredible Superstition.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.

Two or three years ago a very respectable family in this city suffered a crushing blow by the loss of one of its members by death. The bereaved relatives were inconsolable, and while their wounded affections were still smarting under the blow, they were approached by a spiritual medium who offered to put them in communication with the spirit of the deceased. They caught eagerly at this offer, and attended several *seances*, at which the usual rapping, table-tipping and chair-moving was produced. In a short time the medium developed more astonishing demonstrations. The *seances* were held in the dark, and then a voice was heard which was declared by the relatives to be that of the spirit. Also, during these dark *seances* the hands of the spirit were felt on the faces and hands of the relatives. The medium rapidly progressed in winning the confidence of the family, and finally declared that the spirit came daily to her house to eat dinner. Even this astonishing statement was eagerly accepted, and now at the house of mourning a good dinner is daily prepared and sent to the home of the medium. Here a table is spread in a closed and darkened room, and when the room is opened again the food has mostly disappeared. We hear that the negroes of Africa leave food for their fetishes to eat, and the cannibals of the Fejee Islands send large supplies to the temples of their idols, but it appears from the above facts, which are well authenticated, that our boasted civilization is not so much in advance of barbarians as we are fond of supposing.

A Patriarchal Couple.

From the Jackson (Mo.) Cashbook.

Mr. James Cheek, Sr., who with his wife lives a few miles west of Millersville, Missouri, on a tributary of Little Whitewater, was born January 11, 1769, near the base of King mountain, Gaston County, North Carolina. His wife was born in 1774, in the same vicinity. In 1794 they were married; that is, 78 years ago, and perhaps are the only living couple of whom as much can be said. In 1811 or 1812, they moved to the vicinity of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and there leaving his wife and family under the protection of his newly formed acquaintance, Mr. Cheek enlisted in Jackson's command, and served under him during the war with the Creek Indians, participating in the battles of Tallahatche, Talladega, Autosse, Emuckfau, Horse Shoe Bend and others of less note, being present when the renowned chief Weatherford surrendered and delivered his last sad speech. At the close of the war he returned to his family at Bowling Green, and shortly after moved to this State and settled near where he and his wife now live. They reared a family of eleven children, all of whom are now living—the youngest, a daughter, being 42 years old.

All have married and have families, except one son, who is a maniac. The ten families have reared one hundred grandchildren; eighty still living. Twenty-three of these grandchildren have married, forming twenty-three new families, and have sixty children. Of these great-grandchildren fifty are living, some of them old enough to marry. This is a prolific family, remarkable for longevity, honesty, frugality and industry.

Mr. Cheek was a farmer and stock-raiser, in which honorable calling he has been followed by all his posterity. It is said Mr. Cheek, when in his prime, used to take his hogs to the swamp to winter them. When he wished to drive he would take his bundle with a change of clothes, and yelling haile-be-ow-oh ah-who-wah in an unearthly tone peculiar to himself, he would start for the swamp, his hogs squealing and frisking at his heels. If other hogs interrupted his, he had but to utter his peculiar yell, which was as effectual in driving them off as the onset of a mastiff would be. In the evening he would select suitable place to camp and throwing himself upon the ground would yell as before and the hogs would immediately bed for the night, and often thus, in the coldest weather in December, he spent the night without a blanket. No other man could "toll" his hogs, and his yell was sufficient to drive a neighbor's hogs from their accustomed place of feeding.

This statement was made by his son and verified by his neighbors. I visited the family a few days since. The old man is very feeble, and for the last six months has been deaf, blind and unable to use his lower limbs. Up to that time he was spry enough, could walk a mile without inconvenience, and do up the chores at home.

His wife is able to do her work and nurse her husband and insane son.

We live in a country bordering on the swamps, inhabited by muskrats, ground-hogs, frogs, mosquitoes, tadpoles and fish, yet I doubt the ability of any other portion of the globe to produce a family that will compare favorably with this one.

ANYBODY BEFORE GRANT.

An Article from Senator Schurz's Paper.

From the St. Louis Westliche Post.

A few of our Liberal friends are not satisfied with Greeley's nomination. We suspect their reasons and motives of their discontent are based on the opinion that the Cincinnati Convention did not do the very best it could. Granted that it could have made a nomination more consistent with the spirit of the movement, and could have given the Reform measures satisfactory guarantees. Granted, that many objections may be urged against the Cincinnati nominees which shake the faith of the conscientious Reformer.

But we now ask the honest, conscientious reformer to glance at the other side of the picture. There is Grant in the full splendor of his renomination, and behind him stand the bread-and-butter brigade in full force with saintly submissiveness and insatiable appetite. Grant has promised us, in his letter of acceptance, to continue the business of the Government with the same zeal and in the same manner as formerly, and the bread-and-butter brigade responded with enthusiastic applause. We now beg the conscientious reformer to consider what the re-election of Grant and the continuance of the present policy mean. They mean the application of a more oppressive military rule in the South, and not the policy of reconciliation. They mean the continued support of the shameless carpet-bag government in the formerly rebellious States.

They mean a continued cherishing of hatred and animosity between the North and South.

They mean acts of nepotism and favoritism which will operate with a still more immoral influence upon the public service, if the people, by the re-election of Grant, show that these are matters of no concern to them.

They mean a new bloom and crop of corruption, not alone in the Custom Houses of New York and New Orleans, but in the whole country.

They mean the resumption and then the carrying through of the San Domingo speculation, which Grant relinquished because he feared that it would damage his chances for re-election.

They mean a continuance of the outlandish foreign policy which has almost succeeded in making the name of the American Republic a by-word and reproach abroad, and has brought the danger of trouble with foreign powers.

They mean further despotic interference of the President in the political affairs of the States, packing party Conventions, and the bribery of the delegates with Government patronage.

They mean greater audacity than ever of military "rings" which have surrounded the President, and have enabled him to use the substance for his own benefit.

They mean that the people's voice shall sanction and whitewash the President's assumption of power.

They mean the continued bondage of the Government officeholders, who do not now even dare to speak for fear of losing their bread and butter.

They mean the complete servility of Congress to the President, the approval of all unlawful acts, the whitewashing of all corruption, and an unscrupulous and demoralizing party despotism, such as we have never yet seen, and we have already seen much more than we are able to bear.

The re-election of Grant means all this, and indeed, in increased measure, for through the bare fact of this re-election the fear of displeasing the people will prevail, and a loose rein will be given to the arbitrary rule of the White House.

All these things will as certainly follow the re-election of Grant as thunder follows lightning.

These are things which the true Reformer should not lose sight of for a moment. While we sympathize with his dissatisfaction with the Cincinnati nominations, and his desire to correct the error in the best possible manner, yet this dissatisfaction and this wish should be kept within due bounds, and we find these limits to be anything but the re-election of Grant. In the name of the common welfare, the honor and the freedom of the American people, anybody before Grant.

Will County—Liberal Republican Convention.

In pursuance of a call for a State Convention of Liberal Republicans, issued by the Central Committee, to be held at Springfield, June 26, the undersigned invite all Liberal Republicans of the several towns in Will County to meet at the Court House, in the city of Joliet, on Friday, June 21, at 1 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to represent Will County in the State Convention at Springfield, and also to appoint a Central Committee for Will County. All Republicans friendly to the reform movement inaugurated in the late Cincinnati Convention are invited to attend in person, or by letter, addressed to any one of the undersigned.

Henderson Howk,	George P. Jones,
Egbert Phelps,	W. J. Hurd,
H. C. Knowlton,	W. H. Combs,
H. W. Harwood,	J. C. Church,
A. W. Heise,	A. Dillman,
Casper Butz,	Jacob Smith,
J. M. Thompson,	S. W. Munn,
H. D. Stearns,	C. B. Garnsey,
George F. Stewart,	C. W. Cook,
J. Reichert,	Alonzo Leach.

Unconscious Plagiarism.

The following letter appears in the London *Times* of May 31, under the above heading:

"The article in the *Times* of the 29th inst. upon the change of ministry in Spain, refers to the golden maxim of President Lincoln, 'not to swop horses while fording the stream.' May I be allowed to point out that the pith of President Lincoln's *mot* has been expressed by a much more ancient and celebrated ruler? In the VI B., 3 chap., 21st sec. of the Cyropædia. Cyrus, in directing his troops to take up their several stations, says: '*Omou de tou agonos ontos oudeni armati kairos tous ippous metazeugnunai*.' 'When the contest is about to begin, there is no longer time for any chariot to unyoke the horses for a change.'

"Your obedient servant, MILES.
"Ventnor, May 30."

An Escaping Burglar Shot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 20.—"Doc, Rathom," *alias* Wright, a notorious burglar, whose arrest led to the arrest of Angelo Marre for robbing the safe in the Chief of Police's office, attempted to escape from jail last night by letting himself down with a rope furnished by outside parties. As he was descending, he was discovered by Jailer Jackson, who fired at him, shooting Rathom through the thigh, causing him to drop to the ground. He was then secured and his wound dressed.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts sold everywhere.

Like Regulars on Dress Parade the Teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable Sozodont, and when they are veterans in the service, they will still be as "good as new."

A Chance to Win $50,000.—On the 27th of June $550,000 in cash prizes will be distributed by chance, in public at Omaha, in aid of Mercy Hospital, indorsed by the Governor and best men. Tickets $1 each. Three for $2, and five for $10; sent by express, collect on delivery. Address Patee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska.

A Whole People's Opinion.—When a nation of forty millions accepts and indorses as a STANDARD RESTORATIVE an article which has had the full opportunities of testing during a period of twelve years, who can be so absurdly incredulous as to doubt the excellence of the preparation? PLANTATION BITTERS has passed through this ordeal and is now the most popular proprietary medicine on this continent. It would be difficult to find an adult of either sex between the Atlantic and the Pacific, or between the northeast corner of Maine and the Gulf of Mexico, who does not know, either from personal experience or observation, that this renowned vegetable remedy is the purest tonic and stomachic, and the finest alterative and regulating medicine at present before the world. As a preventive of, and cure for, diseases generated by malaria, and as a bilious affections, it is justly to be fairly pronounced the FAVORITE HOUSEHOLD TONIC AND ALTERATIVE of the Western Hemisphere.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—JUST OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—Hitchcock, lots between Laflin and Ashland-av, at $800.
Henry-st, lots between Laflin and Ashland-av, at $800.
Ashland-av, lots between North-av. and Blanche-st. at $1,500.
Lexington-st, between Leavitt and Hoyne, at $1,000.
Thirteenth-st, between Ashland-av. and Paulina st. at $900.
West Jackson-st, west of Campbell-av, 55x125 feet, with a front also on Owasco-st, the whole together for $2,250.
Easy terms on most of above.
J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS FROM 125 TO 180 feet in depth at extremely low prices—on Humboldt-av, only $300; on the Boulevard, near Maplewood, $600; on Oakley-st, near Wicker Park, $500; on North-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $650. Title perfect and abstract furnished each customer. If you want a bargain it will pay you to call and investigate this matter. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE, 2 stories and basement, with all modern improvements, worth $8,000, at a sacrifice if taken in next four days; one third cash, balance easy. JOHN H. AVERY, 191 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE OF OLD CITY limits; high ground; only $400 and $500. Terms easy. Open until 9 o'clock every evening STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS, 1 MILE from the new Western Boulevard, now being improved, and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts. Only $25 down, balance in monthly payments of $10 each without interest. N. T. FITCH, care J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS invited. The valuable property, comprising 80 feet, east front, on LaSalle-st., by 100 feet, south front on Calhoun place, being adjoining the Union National Bank Building, now in process of erection, and directly opposite the Chamber of Commerce—is offered, for one week, at a price and on terms that will make it a bargain for purchaser. J. F. NICHOLS & CO. 25 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EAST CORNER OF HALsted and Mather-sts, 52x125 to private alley. Price $175 per foot. Call in and see my new real estate office, gentlemen. P. H. CUMMINGS, parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st, in the very heart of the burned district.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 100 FEET, EAST front near Randolph. Long time on three-fourths cost at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50x181, ON MARKET, 90 FEET north of Randolph. Very easy terms. Low interest. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—151 FEET ON WEST WASHINGton-st, corner Desplaines. Long time on part purchase money, at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800. $300 CASH, WILL BUY A nice new cottage and lot, 25x125, to a 16 foot alley, on Thirty-first-st.; balance in five equal annual payments, with 8 per cent interest. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—NEW BRICK house of 11 rooms. No. 1349 Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—100 OR 200 FEET, northeast corner of Adams and Winchester sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—3 LOTS, EACH 50 feet front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh st. SNYDER & LEE, No 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2 STORY HOUSE WITH lot, 25x125, and barn, between Lincoln and Robey-sts on Fulton; very cheap and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 483 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE RIVER PROPERTY on the North Branch. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST SIXTEENTH-ST, Western-av., and Moore st, cheap for cash, if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Monroe and Fifth av., very cheap for a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT OF BLOCK ON INdiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Very easy terms. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LAKE AND WELLS-STS, 80x150 to alley, by GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—240 FEET ON SOUTH WATER ST., $5.0 per foot, one fourth cash, balance long time, at 7 per cent. By GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25x50 FOOT LOT ON MARKET ST., with privilege of 20 feet more next to the corner of Madison-st. Apply at 117 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER TWELFTH-st. and Western-av. Apply to D. KREIGH, Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE of city on good gravelled road; front lots $400, back lots $250; $100 and $50 down, balance long time, monthly payments if preferred; streets all made near depot, public schools and artesian well; hundreds of large trees set out this spring; good improvements are to be made. We take you free of charge to see these lots. Please call at office 138 West Madison-st, day or evening. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—$1,100—FINE LOT AND BARN ON Cossitt-st.; slaughtered for cash; who gets this bargain? R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON TWENTY-ninth st, near Hanover, $1,200; will take good team plugs for part. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOT ON DIvision-st, east of Larrabee. 150 feet deep; full abstract; only $125 per foot. Secure this fine chance. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $750—CHOICE LOTS ON Chicago av. 150 feet west of Leavitt st. Discount for all cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,250—CHOICE LOT ON Van Buren st, 300 feet west of Western av. Decide at once, if you want a bargain. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS IN BLOCK 31, SHEFfield's Addition, fronting Armitage Road, at a great bargain if taken this week. GEO. V. BYRD, 383 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $400 DOWN SECURES A cheap home—cottage and lot—near Western-av. and Twenty-first st. $900. Cottages and lots, near Archer av. and Thirty first st. $1,050, $1,350, $1,500. Buy and stop paying rent. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ROOM HOUSE, AND LOT, 25x Thirty-seventh st, near Wabash av.—$5,000; $500 cash; balance monthly. Must be sold. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—200 FEET KANKAKEE BOULEvard, at Thirty-seventh st.; 200 feet Indiana-av., at Thirty-seventh st.; 200 feet Michigan av. at Fiftieth st.; 4 acres fronting on the South Park at reduced price; 5 acres on Fiftieth st, near car depot; 12 lots near Thirty-seventh-st., at $550. B. L. HONORE, 211 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT ON MICHigan av, between Carhart's and Col. Pierce's residences—$8,500 cash; balance in 5 years, at 8 per cent. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, cellar and furnace, and barn on lot 50x125 ft. in Lake View, 2 blocks from street cars, and 3 miles north from the Court House, also, one block from Union Park. Apply at Room 37 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—BEAUTIFUL lot, 75x200, fronting Central Park, corner of Park av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON EASY TERMS, outside of fire limits:
Clayton st, between Lincoln and Robey. $700.
Binman st, between Lincoln and Robey. $700.
Allport-st, between Evans and Harbine. $900.
Allport-st, between Twenty-second and Clayton. $900.
Quinn-st, between Thirty first and Wrong. $400.
Arnold-st, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth. $850.
AYRES & KOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. Will and must be sold within a few days at a bargain. Capitalists should not loose this chance. This property is within one block of the great Pacific Hotel, Custom House, and Post Office. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129, and 131 LaSalle st, Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—CLARK ST, WEST FRONT, NEAR Van Buren-st. 25 feet with good brick foundation—one of the best investments in the burned district. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest cor. State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—19x180 FEET ON INDIANA-AV, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts.; will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 14, Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN STREET—92 FEET front on Michigan, near Kingsbury. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle sts.

FOR SALE—100 BUILDING LOTS FRONTING on Sheffield, Baxter and Snyder avenues, and Racine road, and on the line of the Chicago, Evanston and Lake View Dummy Railroad, outside of fire limits; easy payments; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Fifty-third st, 155x170 feet, high ground, three blocks from South Park; price, $11,000. Terms, $4,000 cash, balance at end of 7 years, 7 per cent; only 3 per cent for first two years. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Bowen-av. 59x125 feet to alley; price, $5,300. Terms $1,500 cash; balance at end of three years, 8 per cent. Title perfect; a beautiful grove lot in superb location. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, JUST SOUTH OF City Limits fronting on South Park boulevard, Vincennes-av and Oakwood-av (the connecting link between the two great boulevards), a magnificent investment for a capitalist who wishes to double his money in a very short time. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS, THE 2 story brick building, and lease, on the northwest corner of Van Buren and Peoria sts.; building now renting for $960 per year. Lots in the North Division taken in exchange. Inquire at 63 Clybourn av. DANKERT & CO.

FOR SALE—AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR 4 lots, in grove, near Lincoln Park; one lot on corner of Stewart-av. and Forty-first-st; one lot near Central Park. C. W. DEAN, 84 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NEAR A GOOD-SIZED TOWN IN Illinois or Wisconsin, ten or fifteen acres of ground, with good house, outbuildings, etc., where a small sum will be received on first payment, balance on easy terms. Address, with price, terms, etc., Box 283, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH $20,000, OR ACRE property, for Randolph-st. property and cash in three payments. WOLFE & INGHAM, 84 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A fine farm 180 acres, in eastern Iowa, near large town, with stock and crop. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW $2,500 RESIDENCE, including doors etc. Lot taken as first payment, balance monthly. WOLFE & INGHAM, 84 Desplaines-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIanos, organs and melodeons, constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—SECONDhand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash av. and Thirteenth st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, IN 44 DIFferent styles for parlors, lodges, halls, churches. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IS THE NICHOLson parlor organ. Prices $50, and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 20% below market value, and on easy terms. Tickets to Norwood and return furnished free of charge at our office. We have also two new houses just completed, at Norwood, which we will sell on easy terms of payment. Call and examine this property before buying. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—SOME FINE RESidences on long time; also choice unimproved property. Call at 174 East Madison st. S. LIND.

FOR SALE—BY KNAUER BROS. 55 NORTH Clark st.—21 acres in Harlem, on Division-st. corner Cal. Park, Town line road, being ten minutes walk from depot.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, NEW 2 STORY HOUSE and large lot at Maywood, cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 325 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS IN A beautiful grove and near depot, on most favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$2,500—10 ACRES ON MADISON-ST, one block west of Central Park; will sell 3 or 5 acres. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, EACH 25X165 FEET, fronting east on Douglas Park, and south on Sixteenth-st, 3 blocks from Douglas Park Station, 1 block from Riverside-Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city; these lots will be equal in value with Union Park lots in 5 years; title perfect; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT OF acre property in city limits and suburbs; very cheap, at National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison st, Room 1.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP HOMES—Thirteen new and complete cottages, with large lots; only one block from cars. All south and east fronts. Each one supplied with water. Terms easy. Small cash payment, balance monthly or quarterly. Can show property any day. Call, for particulars, on JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard Court.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 40 CHOICE residence lots; or will exchange for improved farming lands. Apply or address 1003 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $1,000 to $3,300; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE streets between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth, and between State and Wallace-sts. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent.
ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE AT Hyde Park—House and lot near Railroad Station, for $4,500. Terms easy. Also a very desirable home, for $12,000. Unimproved property, at $30 to $75 per foot. S. S. CALKINS, 582 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, NEAR CORnell Watch Factory and great South Park, 5, 10, or 74 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 14; subdivided and streets graded; $1,250. 20 acres in same locality, right on M. S. & L. S. R. R.; $1,500. 20 acres in Sec. 1, 40, 13; $250. PRESTON & EGGERT, 68 East Madison st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON WABASH, Michigan, and Indiana avs, a large amount of well located property. Parties looking for investments on these fashionable drives will find that we own and represent the largest amount in market. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood, and 95 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 50x171, ON Michigan-av., covered with a beautiful oak grove, only two and a half blocks from depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—250 FEET ON FORTY-FOURTH-st. between the Boulevard and Vincennes-av.; only $35 a foot, one-half cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & Co., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST, SUBURBAN residence. Large house and grounds, in good order. Would take Chicago property in part pay. Also, choice residence sites. E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN Hyde Park, near depot and Great South Park; only $250, in monthly payments of $10 without interest. Also choice lots on Thirty-eighth st. for $600.
A. B. M'CHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR CORNELL'S WATCH FACtory, bargains in acre property and at low prices. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE IN ENGLEWOOD, near station, for $1,300; 1 acre on Coles'-av., near Seventy-seventh-st., $1,600. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S BEAUTIFUL 32 acre residence at St Charles, Kane County, Ill.; 35 miles west of Chicago, at the low price of $7,500. Please call on or send for full description. E. H. CUMMINGS, parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A VERY CHOICE residence, with large lot, centrally located. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES OF THE HIGHEST grove land at Washington Heights, beautifully located for tasty home villas. Dummy station on it. Address OWNER, 1496 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—BEING COMPELLED TO RAISE money, will sell 80 acres in 19, 38, 14, for less than market value. Agents need not apply. Address L 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 36, TOWNSHIP 38, N. R. 12 in Lyons Township; high, dry. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 3 DESIRABLE building lots, each 45 feet front, near depot and schools. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A LIGHT business—A party offers a small stock of clothing, hats and caps, for sale on long time, with security, together with the rent of a desirable store in one of the best towns in Southern Michigan. Apply to CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., corner of Michigan av. and Adams st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE—well located under the Hooper House, Rock Island, Ill. Fine stock, store new and fresh. Fine soda fountain. This is a rare chance, being in the most flourishing city in the West, which has now about 14,000 inhabitants. Stock will invoice about $4,000. Good reasons for selling. Address L. L. LANE, P. O. Box 248.

A TOILET SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply after 6 o'clock p. m. at 1186 State st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED FURNITURE FACtory, with a good run of customers, is for sale at a very reasonable price. The new 12 horse power engine and all machinery in good running order. Price, $5,000. Inquire at CHARLES F. SCHUMACHER & CO., real estate agents, 242 Blue Island-av., corner Twelfth st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSIness, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 824 State-st.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO an established and paying furniture manufactory can hear of a good chance by applying at 362 South Halsted-st., or address G. WADDELL.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, 35 MILES FROM Chicago; established in 1863. To one who wish a to do a good, steady paying business this is an opening that does not often offer. Apply before July 1, 1872. Inquire of LORD, SMITH & CO.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED—$600 WILL BUY a stock of groceries and fixtures, good location and good trade, if taken immediately; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 528 State-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE NAtional Hotel, Jerseyville, Ill., for sale; good reasons given for selling. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS ON West Madison st, for sale very cheap. Inquire of J. KAUFMANN, 28 South Canal st.

RARE CHANCE—A LONG ESTABLISHED and prosperous manufacturing business in Grand Rapids, Mich., offered for sale. Its wares are sold exclusively to wholesale dealers throughout the country. Sales, $25,000 last year; $6,000 will buy machinery and fixtures. Can now be seen in operation. Reasons for selling and full particulars will be given to bona fide inquirers, by addressing P. O. Box 125, Grand Rapids, Mich.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 118 East Washington st, Room 38.

$500 BUYS THE BEST-PAYING SAMPLE room and oyster parlor prospect in Chicago. Call at Room 4, 96 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000 WILL BUY ONE half interest in a first-class restaurant on Wabash av. north of Harrison-st; furniture all new and complete. For particulars call on B. F. CLARKE & CO., 376 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CAPITAL, to take one-fourth interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good trade. Y 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR the right kind of man with $400 to take a half interest in a business that will clear from $50 to $75 a day. Call at 127 West Washington st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH sufficient capital to build hotel; best location for resort and local patronage. Address SIDNEY W. SEA, Battle Creek, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 capital, special or active, in the wholesale liquor business; business long established, and house favorably known throughout the Northwest; investigation solicited by parties desiring a safe and profitable investment. Address, in real name only, BUSINESS, P. O. Drawer 526.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FIFTY AGENTS WANTed immediately for the Great New York Tailors' System of dress cutting, or "Parisian Formula," to whom special inducements will be offered. This is not only a fine opportunity for agents desiring to travel but also for ladies to canvass their own city or village. Good agents clear from $140 to $150 per week. We invite all interested to call at our office, 946 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS IN THIS city and State for "Warren's Household Physician." Published in both English and German. The most reliable work issued. Good agents make from $18 to $25 a day. J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CAble lightning rod comp. 1045 Wabash-av., in rear. Inquire between 12 and 2 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—HEADQUARTERS FOR Presidential campaign badges. Greeley and Grant badges of all kinds. Send for circular and price list. Enclose stamp. Agents wanted everywhere. Will sell like hot cakes. A sample of each kind out sent to any address by mail upon the receipt of 50 cents. S. WHITE & CO., Jewellers, 32 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 FEET OF OFFICE railing, good as new. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with engine, boiler, and everything in working order; also saws, shafting, etc. Must be sold. Apply 733 State st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE-DOOR SAFE, CHEAP FOR cash. Good as new. JAS. ALLEN, 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND sixty (160) tons 38 lb T rail, as good as new, has received about three months' actual use, with chairs and spikes. Also a ten (10) ton locomotive in good repair and running order. ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 4 National Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GEO. S. GIFFORD, FORMERLY selling MacNeale & Urban's and Terwilliger & Co.'s Safes, is wanted soon as possible at office of A. H. GIBBS, 269 Fifth-av. Important.

PERSONAL—THE FRIENDS OF MRS. A. A. Wiley, formerly of North Dearborn-st., will find her by addressing Box 127, Chicago, P. O.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies.) Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 524.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 138 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession, in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $1 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION Park, 119 North Paulina-st, house of 9 rooms, gas and marble mantel; only $41.50. Inquire at 107 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—2 DESIRABLE HOUSES in North Evanston, near the depot. Apply to L. V. BLACK, at North Evanston, or HENRY M. KIDDER, 1 8 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SINGLY OR TOGETHER—2 LARGE two-story houses, containing 14 rooms each, specially adapted for first-class boarding-houses. Nos. 209 and 211 Illinois-st, near corner Pine. WILLIAM HOPKINS, 279 North Water-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE FOR PRIVATE FAMIly, No. 769 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or two years, at from $20 to $30 per month, or will sell for monthly payments. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—2 STORY HOUSE, 279 Burnside st, to a responsible tenant, at $18.00 per month. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping, a small, self contained house, for two or three months, situated south of Madison-st, and within 5 minutes' walk of Sherman House, suitable for small family. Will be rented moderate to responsible parties. Address, with reference, P 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE north of Twenty-second-st. on South Side, to a small family, until Oct. 1; terms reasonable. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF ELEVEN rooms, on North Side, has gas and water, is on line of horse cars, and within 20 minutes' walk of the river. CHACE & ABELL, 316 Wabash av.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS GOTHIC residence at Hinsdale, beautifully situated, near the grove, and adjoining the residence of Rev. F. Bascom, D. D., and of W. Robbins. Call or address DAVIS J CROCKER, Esq., 46 Canal-st., or W. ROBBINS, 136 State st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Evanston, near the depot, until 1st November. Address with references, X 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COTTAGE, 383 FULTONst, 6 rooms, water, etc. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 3 West Madison st., Room 7.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE house and grounds in good order. E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO story and basement, brick house. Possession immediately. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURnished; nice grounds, everything cozy and comfortable. Owner and wife wish to board with parties renting. Apply at the house, 708 West Lake-st, near Park.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 4 closets, corner of Erie and Ashland-av. $25. C. W. DEAN, 84 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS, ATtention—House on Madison-st, near Wood. About $700 furniture for sale. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHOICEST ROOMS, UNFURnished, on the West Side, low to choice tenants. KIDDER, 49 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS AT 260 Oak st., near the lake.

TO RENT—FOR RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS purposes, two floors of house No. 504 Wabash-av. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN A NEW DWELLing house on second floor, 406 North State-st. Apply at 443 North Dearborn st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, BY day, week, or month, $1 per day. Good hotel table attached. Inquire at 779 East Twenty first-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS AND clothes-press, suitable for man and wife for housekeeping, at 512 Second-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 163 Wentworth-av, near Twenty second-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, in nice house one block west of Union Park. Also elegantly furnished rooms, at 330 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 NICE ROOMS, PANTRY, closets, and water at No. 22 Gold-st. Apply at 300 West Harrison, or Room 32 Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

TO RENT—608 WABASH-AV., LARGE AND DEsirable rooms on first and second floors.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices in new building, 320 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st, Room 6.

TO RENT—STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST, under Avenue House. Terms moderate. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ON WEST SIDE, 22x50, in best order. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT AT NO. 277 SOUTH Clark st, corner Van Buren.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF THE STORE AND two fine suits of offices in the Aetna sewing machine building. Apply on the premises, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—CARPENTER SHOP, ON SOUTH Side, north of Harrison-st. JAMES ALLEN, 126 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN PHENIX Block, corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.; rents low. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, Phenix Block.

TO RENT—AT NO 55 WEST LAKE-ST., BASEment, office on second floor, and room 20x50, on fourth floor. Apply to CUTLER & HUSE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRE BUILDING, 475 Wabash av. The best location and finest building in Chicago for a European hotel. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, at building.

TO RENT—STORE—586 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., at half its value, until May, 1874. Everything complete. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—2d FLOOR—40x80 FT. NORTH west corner South Water st. and Michigan av.
A. J. GALLOWAY & SON,
S. W. Cor. St. ... and Madison-sts.

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors, in new marble front building, on State-st., near Van Buren.
C. S. WALLER,
320 State st, up stairs.

TO RENT—573 STATE ST., NEAR TWELFTH, brick store and basement, together or separately. Address T. A. JACKSON, 580 State st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE FOR SUMmer; small family of adults; South Side preferred; references unexceptionable; rent monthly in advance. Address O 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, ANY person having a house of 4 to 8 rooms, or part of a house, to rent, can learn of a prompt-paying tenant by addressing A. J. GUILFORD, 50 West Washington-st. West Side preferred.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FROM 6 TO 10 rooms, on West Side. Cottage or house in block. Must be in good neighborhood, and near West Side cars. Address, stating terms, M. D. G., 183 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS boarding house. Address, giving location and conditions, G 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE OR three or four rooms, suitable for a small family, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth sts, and east of State; would not object to furnished cottage if charges are reasonable; references given. Address L 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX rooms, near Union Park, for a responsible small family. Rent must not exceed $30, or would buy on easy terms. Address F 10, Tribune Branch office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MY POCKET-BOOK. KEEP THE MONEY and return the book and papers to 96 West Washington st., Room 4, and get $5. FULLER.

LOST—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, BETWEEN Twelfth st. and Lake View, a gold bracelet, black enameled, marked on inside "Jude M. Starkweather, Aug. 1865." A suitable reward will be paid on its return to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK ON MONDAY, June 17, between Duston's stable and Lake-st bridge. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Butler, Earhart & Co.'s, 13 Michigan-av. F. S. VAN BERGEN.

LOST—A SMALL BROWN SATCHEL, ON June 18. $10 will be given to any person leaving it at 983 State-st.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND ST. AND Post Office, on Wabash-av., a pocket-book containing about $105, owner's card, etc. A liberal reward for its return to BLISS & SHARP'S drug store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

LOST—A PORTEMONNAIE, CONTAINING A sum of money, in a Twenty-ninth-st. stage, yesterday morning. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Field, Leiter & Co.'s Ladies' Furnishing Department, corner Madison and Market-sts.

LOST—ON A STATE-ST. CAR, TUESDAY AFternoon, a lady's traveling basket. Finder will please return to 81 West Washington-st., and receive reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM COR. TWENTYsecond and Loomis-sts., 2 heavy horses, poor in flesh, 1 black and gray. The black has heavy hind legs. Any person will be handsomely rewarded by leaving information with THOS. GOODWILLIE.

STRAYED—DARK BROWN MARE; RIGHT hind foot white. A liberal reward will be given if returned to C. GEHRKE, 149 North Desplaines-st.

STRAYED—ONE CHESTNUT ROAN HORSE; also bay horse, strip in face, two white feet, lump on one hind leg. $20 reward will be paid on return to S. A. LITTLE, southeast corner Forty-third st. and Drexel-av.

STRAYED—A LARGE, SPOTTED, YELLOW cow; white strip back of shoulder; tip of horns sawed off. By returning to 82 Waubansia-av, near Rolling Mills, finder will receive $10 reward.

STRAYED—FROM 78 EGAN-AV., A BAY HORSE, with white spot in his forehead, and round shoes on front feet. A suitable reward will be paid for his return.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE ABOUT 6 YEARS old, with one white fore foot, and one white hind foot, bar shoes on. Can be found northwest corner of Indiana av and Thirty-third-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 62 South Canal-st. E. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—ONE PORTABLE ENGINE, 31 3 inch flues, 8 feet long; cylinder, 8x14; in good order; sold cheap. WM. STORMONT, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE 10 HORSE POWER FARM engine on wheels. Favorable terms. Apply to J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Rider governor cut off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, bolting machinery for mines. G. H. DUBOIS, agent, 34 Market-st., Central Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

MRS. M. O. J. NEWTON, PROFESSIONAL nurse, has removed from 899, to 983 State-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE OR HOUSE TO MOVE. Must be cheap; will trade watch and chain or diamonds, or pay all cash. Address G 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PERSONS CAN ... galvanic and magnetic batteries and their ... use in local weakness. Room 2, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A RAILROAD EATING-house. Parties wishing to sell out can find a cash purchaser by addressing S T, 382 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. ONE WHO thoroughly understands the prescription and retail business. Apply to HENRY SWEET, corner of Desplaines and Kinzie sts.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER A CITY trade salesman. Also, canvassers everywhere. Apply 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. APPLY TO MALLALA & BRUERBROS, 24 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—YOUNG MAN OF a few years experience; good references, at 13 West Madison-st.

WANTED—INVOICE CLERK IN A WHOLEsale hardware house; none need apply but those who are familiar with hardware, and have had experience in making invoices. Address S 15, at Tribune office, giving reference and terms.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, ONE OF 2 OR 3 years' experience. Inquire at 50 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO HAS had abundance of experience and is fully competent to open and close a set of books, and can furnish the best of references. Address L 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK; one who has had experience in first-class retail store. Address, with reference, S 69, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS WIRE WEAVers; permanent situations and highest wages; pay is full every Saturday night; expense of moving family paid if applicant is satisfactory. Apply immediately. WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT-MAKERS AND one pants-maker. Apply to JACOB HIRSH, Dowagiac, Mich.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE CUSTOM PANTS tailors, to whom good pay and steady work the entire year will be given. Apply at PRICE, ROSENBLAT & CO.'S, southeast corner Jackson-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASON TO ACT as foreman; one who understands plans. Apply at No. 212 South LaSalle-st., this morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS barber and hair dresser, at JOHN COOPER'S, 465 East Rockford, Ill. Good wages and steady employment for a good man.

WANTED—A BRICK SETTER AND BURNER. Apply from 12½ to 2 o'clock p. m., or address WATERBURY & MILLS, Room 6, 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; good prices and steady job. Address by letter or telegram, CRETORS & POTTER, Leavenworth, Kan.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS BARBERS; none but first-class need apply, at the Hair-Dressing Rooms, 898 State-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD STONE SETTER. Apply at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts, at good wages.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS the care of horses. Call at 250 Michigan-av., up stairs, between 8 and 9 a. m.

WANTED—AT 146 AND 148 SOUTH GREEN-st., a good man to take care of horses, drive team and work around a carpenter shop.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BRICKMAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands the management of Kinsley's machines and can take charge of a yard in the country; liberal wages will be paid to a good man. Inquire of H. JONES, Wood-st. Blue Island av. before 9 a. m., between 12 and 1 p. m., or from 5 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—LAUNDRYMAN—IMMEDIATELY, a first-class man, at Jackson, Mich., to whom good salary or percentage will be paid. Address Box 341, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS, AT 241 AND 243 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 137 EAST ADAMS-ST., A FIRST-class restaurant waiter; none others need apply. References required.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO INTO the country, man to take care of garden, horse and cow. Address Box 45, Highland Park, Ill.

WANTED—MEN FOR COUNTRY TOWNS. $75 per week can be made; small investment required. 120 West Madison-st., Room 6. ROSE.

WANTED—A LIVE AGENT IN EVERY TOWN to sell braiding and embroidery stamps; $8 to $12 per day. JOHN C HILTON, 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR AN easy business requiring $5 to $10 capital. $12 a week can be made by any energetic person. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the North Pacific and Wisconsin Central. Leave this day. Wages, $2 to $2.25. Fare and board furnished to the work. No money required; so hurry up, and bring your baggage to 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents for the Company.

WANTED—25 MORE SPIKERS FOR NORTHern Pacific Railroad. Wages, $3. Go to-night sure. Also, rockmen, laborers, choppers, saw mill, and farm hands, at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO LEAVE POSITIVELY TO-DAY, 1,000 laborers for Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, south of Lake Superior; wages $2.25 per day; board $4; fare and board furnished to the work; station work at 25 to 30 cents per yard; a healthy climate, two years' work; all men wishing to go must hurry up with their baggage and secure their passes. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY. NONE need apply under 16 years of age. A. S. BARNES & CO., 515 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO WORK in a meat market; one who can speak German and English. Apply to-day at 78 Archer-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A meat market. Apply at 267 Thirty first-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD RELIABLE MEN on ice wagons. Inquire of JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—BOY, AT 305 MICHIGAN-AV. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.

WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED TRACKlayers and spikers for the North Pacific Railroad; wages $3.00 per day; leave this afternoon. Apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR CITY WORK; 500 rockmen, tunnel men and railroad men to leave to-day for Sparta, Wis. Very highest wages paid; fare furnished; 10 farm hands and 30 sawmill men. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE THIS AFTERnoon, 500 men for Wisconsin Central; also 20 farm hands, wages $25 per month and board; 10 sawmill hands, wages $25 per month and board. HENRY HJORTH, 59 West Randolph-st., 79 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO LIGHT PORter work in a jewelry store. Apply, with reference, to RODDIN & HAMILTON, at West Side Store, 269 Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, one that can cook, wash and iron. Apply at 139 Centre-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer and second girl. Call at 388 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 202 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF BABY and do second work, at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND one as second girl. Apply at 757 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A DISHWASHER AND A CHAMbermaid; good wages to reliable help. Inquire at 1121 South State-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND look after a child. 419 Van Buren st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 355 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, KIND AND INDUSTRIous girl to go to the country for a family of 5 German or Norwegian preferred; wages $3 a week. Inquire at 32 and 34 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Good wages. Apply at 306 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD and assist in light household work. 382 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 129 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in small private boarding house; good wages; references required. 561 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren at 1236 Wabash av. Bring references.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 100 SOUTH WOOD-ST., for general housework. Good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL HALF GROWN, GERMAN or American preferred, to do housework in a small family living near Chicago. Inquire at No. 408 Wabash-av., in the First Baptist Church.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK. ALSO A dining-room girl. Apply before 11 o'clock a. m., at Bethel Home, southwest corner West Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—AT NO. 322 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., a good girl to do general housework, one who understands washing and ironing. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 185½ LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in small family. Apply at 53 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 1284 PRAIRIE AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st, a good cook, washer and ironer. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND second girl. Apply immediately at 340 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CAREFUL WOMAN TO take care of a baby at her own house. Apply at 148 Ellis-av.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GOOD GIRLS for all kinds of housework in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1360 State st.

WANTED—AT 1129 INDIANA-AV., A LAUNdress and cook.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRL TO SEW AND DO SECOND work at Evanston; must know how to run machine; place permanent. Apply from 4 to 5 p. m. at 17 Franklin st. WM. BLANCHARD.

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS. ALSO A GOOD operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply for two days at 1235 Indiana-av.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS COMPETENT TO work on mantles and dresses. No. 52 Peck court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5 IRONERS AND 1 STARCHER. Come prepared to work. Apply at 254 Michigan av.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNIER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-SECond st., corner Wabash av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at reasonable rates and on low commissions. Apply to W. L. BARNEY, 294 Michigan-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent Block, 151 Monroe st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, or Cook county. F. G. TAYLOR, southwest corner Washington and Franklin sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on long time, at 9 per cent and commissions. S. M. GROSS, 285 Wabash av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, warehouse receipts, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 36 South Clinton st.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS. NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN, 20 years experience in the Wholesale groceries, in Northwestern trade, with good reputation. Last engaged in a No. 1 city. References. Address B R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF middle age, as night clerk in a hotel, or bar keeper, had experience in both, can give good references. Address STRANGER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier (having had 10 years' experience in Chicago), with acquaintance in the city and country, a position with a large wholesale house; can make liberal terms with a good house. Address X 67, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO PRACTICAL painters, to work at either house, sign, ornamental or carriage painting. Address H. D., 145 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR manager in brick yard, 19 years' experience in machines, wet and dry. Apply N 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—2 NO. 1 FRESCO painters, arrived from New York, wish employment. Please address, for two days, No. 183 Townsend st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BAND and scroll sawyer, one who has been used to all kinds of machine work. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MALE COOK IN restaurant or hotel; best of references. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL watch maker, a permanent situation; no objection to country. Address W H H, Branch office Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for jewelry, grocery, or tea house. Seven years' experience on the road. Chicago references. Address T. D. REMINGTON, Oshkosh, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman in a private family, is willing to make himself useful around the house, can also wait and take best care of horses; will give good references. Inquire at 378 Wabash-av., up stairs, at Goodwin's office, at 10 a m. to-day. F. T.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in either a hotel or restaurant. Can be seen by calling at 400 Hubbard-st; city or country.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman; would do housework for family of 2 or 4 that will pay good wages; best of references. Address R 35, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or housework; home wanted. Call at 365 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD address and education; would like a situation as saleslady, bookkeeper, or copyist. Address HENRIETTA, 554 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Randolph—Furnished or unfurnished front suites, or single rooms, with board.

15 HONORE ST., HALF BLOCK FROM MADIson st., and near Union Park—First-class board and furnished rooms can be had. Parties having horses and buggies will find a good barn on the lot. References exchanged.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FURnished room for two, with board; day board, $4 50 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK—Two nicely furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; private family; dinner at 6 p. m.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board, $4.50 per week.

49 HUBBARD COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board; accommodation for day boarders.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-st., nicely furnished rooms with board. Gas, bath, hot and cold water.

50 NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR LAKE—Well furnished rooms, in suits or single, with first class board; also front parlor, furnished or not, to rent; also day boarders.

51 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR THE BRidge; convenient board and lodging at the lowest rates, day or week. A. H. PEER.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; within two blocks of Sherman House.

75 HONORE-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished, to rent with or without board, with use of piano; price very moderate.

134 WARREN-AV.—A FRONT PARLOR, UNfurnished, with carpet; also room up stairs; with all modern improvements; references required.

164 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; day boarders accommodated.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NUMBER OF GENtlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms on reasonable terms.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST., FURNISHED OR unfurnished front rooms, very pleasant with good board, price low.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park; furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms with board; fine location and good accommodations.

647 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD FOR gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; good rooms in new house; good table, and moderate price.

EASTERN HOUSE, 38 AND 40 WEST MADIson-st., opposite Sherman House; board $5.50 and $6 per week; transient, $1.50 per day. Day board $3.50 per week.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. $2.50 per day. Day board, $5 per week. Permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $8. Transient, $1 per day. Day board, $5.

South Side.

2 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board; fine croquet ground.

60 LANGLEY-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE and Cottage Grove-av. cars—Pleasant furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents, with board.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board with furnished rooms; also a few day boarders wanted.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM AND board for two gentlemen. Also a fine room, with carpet, suitable for gentleman and lady having their own furniture.

694 WABASH-AV.—FINE DOUBLE ROOM; also a single room with board. None but those wanting first-class accommodations need apply.

833 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite with or without board.

884 INDIANA-AV., A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms and good board at reasonable rates; location very pleasant, and convenient to business.

1123 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth st.—To rent, with board, a large nicely furnished room.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY sixth st.—Rooms to rent with board; also a few table boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECond st and Wabash-av.—Suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first-class day board.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, BETWEEN TWENTY-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts., on State-st. First-class board and rooms at $5 to $6 per week.

North Side.

123 HURON-ST.—A FEW STEADY MEchanics as boarders wanted.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK, OPEN throughout the year for permanent or transient guests; terms per day $2, or per week, single rooms, $8, $10, $12; rooms for two, $12, $16, $20; no liquors sold. Apply personally or by mail. MARIA ISABELLA DAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD WANTED BY A young man on West Side. Address D 95, Tribune office with terms.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT 2 or 3 good furnished rooms with board, near Union or Jefferson Park, in a private family. For first class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address D, 149 South Sangamon-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE EVERY TUESDAY AND Saturday of horses, wagons, harness, and carriages of all kinds. Good stabling for horses, and money advanced on property left for sale. OSCAR BRIGGS, 431 South State st.

A HORSE FOR SALE—16 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old, sound and kind in every way, and can trot in 3 minutes. To be seen at 737 West Madison-st.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—OLMSTEAD'S POUGHKEEPSIE buggies, Briggs' slide seats, phaetons and family carriages, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st, formerly Bradley & Smith, 195 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LIGHT EXpress wagon. Call at 146 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A TEAM OF horses five years old, with wagon and harness, &c., almost new. Inquire at 129 North Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SQUARE-BOX business buggy, at 201 East Washington-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE 15 AS GOOD SINGLE DRIVers as can be found in any stable in Chicago. Prices ranging from $125 to $300. This stock must be sold out immediately to make room for other consignments to arrive this week. I ask parties to favor me with a call to examine the stock, before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES CROSBY, corner of Sixteenth and Burnside sts.

PASTURAGE—HARLEM—4 MILES FROM city limits, with good shade and water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 149 Michigan-av., corner Monroe st.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTly receiving large supplies of all styles light carriages including top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, jump seats, &c. &c., any of which we will sell at prices that will astonish you when you learn them. Give us a call. Also light work made to order in first class shape and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 149 Michigan-av.

WANTED—20 MULES FOR CASH, AT WALKER'S Stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—AN EXPRESS WAGON SUITABLE for grocery business at the coal office foot of West Washington-st.

WANTED—20 MULES AT WALKER'S STABLE, corner Thirty-third st, and Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FLOOR MAN HORSEshoer at 356 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A BUGGY HORSE, TO BE PAID for in roofing. Address N 53, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. M. WILKES, 32 South Desplaines st. and 161 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melchert, 117 South Halsted st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines kept constantly on hand.

COSTLY COURSERS.

The Great Sale of Blooded Stock at Atwood Place.

Clara G. Sold to a Boston Man for $15,000.

John H., Ida May, Malcolm, Columbia, Lily Snow, and Others, Pass Into New Hands.

The second day's sale of the trotting and thoroughbred stock of Messrs. Gage and Simpson, at Atwood Place, was more numerously attended than the first, but the competition was less active, and the prices realized less remunerative and satisfactory to the gentlemen who have devoted so much time, patience, skill and money in the breeding of first-class horse flesh. A reason for this is found in the fact that the animals to be sold yesterday were nearly all of the highest value, and the knowledge that heavy prices would have to be paid, had the effect of narrowing down the contest to a few individuals who had the funds and the disposition to invest in expensive stock. In Chicago, where every dollar of available cash is needed to rebuild the city, men are not easily found who are prepared to pay twenty thousand dollars for a horse, no matter how fast or celebrated or valuable the horse may be; and therefore Mr. Gage was led to depend mainly upon Eastern capital to pay him the prices which he ought to have. That he did not realize those prices was due, not to the inferior quality of the horses to be sold,—for it is no common thing to see such a splendid collection of animals put up at auction,—but to the lack of competition, buyers thus being able to secure great bargains.

The sale began with the thoroughbred racing stallion Malcolm, who was started at $400, and sold for $1,000, to P. Gansel, of Hyde Park. Next came Phœnix Belle, and a foal by Tricotrin—a full sister to Joe Daniels, winner of the Belmont stakes,—dam, Dolly Carter. For the Belle, Major Barker put in a bid of $1,000, on behalf of parties in New York. Parties in Chicago took exceptions to this arrangement, and ran up the bidding to $1,450, at which figure she was struck off to S. T. Webster, of Chicago. Columbia and foal, by Malcolm, was the subject of a spirited rivalry, the start of $500 being increased to $2,050, the price paid by Captain Knight, of Chicago. Wauanita, sister to Columbia, became the property of H. D. Warner, of Chicago, at $325. The blind mare Maggie Mitchell and foal, by Malcolm, brought $500, E. B. Sheldon, of Chicago, being the purchaser. The brood mare Nona was bought for $500 by C. Dole, of Crystal Lake. E. B Sheldon bid in Wenona for $375, and P. S. Fagin, of Chicago, paid $250 for Emma Spear and foal. The same price was given by Captain Knight for Nancy Price.

CLARA G.

The great event of the day was the sale of Clara G., the great mare who was brought into prominence last year at Buffalo, where she astonished the world by her performance of 2:30, 2:26¼, and 2:26 in the three-minute purse. A thrill of admiration and awe pervaded the crowd of spectators as the magnificent mare was led out. She had never looked so handsome, her blood bay coat fairly glistening with the finish of artistic grooming, and her carriage proud erect, and haughty, as if to say, "I know I'm the one you all come out to see; now look me over!" For a moment perfect quiet prevailed, as all eyes were centred upon the beautiful animal. Then the silence was broken by the auction talk of Major Barker, who announced that the mare was for sale to the highest bidder, and then, after waiting for somebody to begin, began himself by saying that he was authorized by L. C Chase, of Boston, to bid $15,000 for the queen of the Western turf. This was too large a sum to be oversized by those who would gladly have seen Clara G. kept in Chicago, though it was at least $5,000 less than Mr. Gage had expected to receive for her. For several minutes the salesman labored for another bid, but none came, and the third and last call left the most promising mare in America the property of Mr. Chase, a gentleman of wealth and taste, who is engaged in the wholesale harness and horse furnishing business in Boston, with a branch house in Chicago, Ben Lane being the managing partner in this city. Mr. Chase will doubtless place Clara G. in the hands of skilful trainers, with a view to fully developing in public the wonderful speed of which she is confidently believed to be capable. We append the following sketch of Clara G.'s pedigree, history and attainments, furnished by her tutor and trainer, Mr. Joseph Caine Simpson:

"CLARA G.—Blood bay mare, 15.3½ hands; star and off hind foot white; foaled 1862. Bred by Smith Hill, Clinton Township, DeKalb Co., Ill. By a two-year old colt, by the Miles horse. First dam, Zillah (now owned by Robert Boazer), by the Isman horse; second dam, Zuba, by Beattie's Norman; third dam, a gray mare bought in Chicago by Mr. Little, and said by him to be French and Messenger. The Miles horse was got by the Myrick or North horse, his dam of Messenger blood. He was bred by Mr. A. Ducat, of Bridgeport, Vermont, taken to Stanstead, Canada East, and there known as Black Hawk Tiger. Beattie's Norman was imported from France to Montreal; his blood French and thoroughbred. The form of Clara G is so perfect that it is hard to say where it could be much improved. Her gait is in keeping with her form; going with much the same power and elasticity of Dexter. She is stylish at any pace, and, taken altogether, is the beau ideal of a fast trotter. Her temper is unexceptionable, never "pulls," and only requires to know the desires of her driver, which she will accomplish, if within her power. Her trotting history is very short. She was purchased of her breeder, when 3 years old, by J. L. Holmes, of Leland, Ill., to whom I am indebted for the proofs of her breeding. He won a 3 year old race with her, the fastest heat being in 3:30. Mr. Holmes sold her to Mr. Wrenn, July, 1867, for $400, and he to D. A. Gage, Esq., the following year for $2,500. In 1869 she showed a great deal of speed under the saddle, but in harness, she did not display anything like the same rate, until the season of 1871. Her improvement was very rapid all through the last-named year. Before going to Buffalo, in July, she trotted a trial, on the track at Atwood Place, three heats in 2:30, 2:28¼ 2:28, her fastest half mile, up to that time, being 1:12, the quarter in 35 seconds. At Buffalo, she won the three minute purse in 2:30, 2:26¼, 2:26, and could have trotted something faster—the last half mile of the second and third heats being the fastest. On the next day, she won the saddle race in 2:25¾, 2:25,—this being the first time she had been trotted under saddle since 1869. The unaccustomed strain of the saddle race occasioned her being beaten in the 2:40 purse. It was a hazardous experiment, requiring a horse to trot three races in as many days; but I am very confident, that if they had all been in harness, there would have been no diminution in her speed. This I was justified in expecting from her trials at home. Returning from Buffalo, the improvement in her speed was greater than ever. The latter part of September, she made half a mile in 1:08, a quarter in 32½ seconds. On three different occasions, she made this time, on the track at Atwood Place—which, from being new, and the surface not quite level, is doubtless slower than a majority of the good mile courses of the country. From the facts in this mare's history, from the perfection of form, gait, and temper, the inference is justly drawn, that she must prove the peer of any of the fast trotters."

THE OTHER SALES.

The next sale of importance, in point of money value, was John H., a splendid bright bay gelding, recently purchased by Mr. Gage in Boston. This horse has never made a public performance, and so has no record, but his trials at Atwood Place had shown him to be already capable of a gait better than 2:30, and, being a seven-year-old, and strikingly handsome and stylish, several good judges had set envious eyes upon the horse. Accordingly he was started by an authorized bid of $5,000, to which $1,000 was added in a twinkling by a well-known Chicago sporting man, who became possessed of the coveted equine gem, for which he paid $7,500, Luke Benham being the nominal purchaser. John H. is entered in the three-minute and 2:50 purses at the Toledo Summer Meeting, and great things are expected of him before the year is over. His description and pedigree are as follows: Bay gelding, 15:1½ hands; foaled 1865; bred by Jason Stebbins, of Detroit; sire, Black Bashaw; first dam by Morgan Hunter; second dam by a horse of Messenger descent; third dam by Bincher.

Zuliska—a dun mare 15:2½ hands, 9 years old, by Zero, he by Boston out of Zenobia; her dam's pedigree unknown—was started at $1,000, and finally bought by $2,450 by an individual who desired to be unknown at present, and so gave the name of John Smith.

Ida May, the well known daughter of Logan, was started at $500 and sold for $1,675 to T. Sweeney, of Wheeling, Va. This was far below what Mr. Gage expected to obtain for Ida, though it was stated by close observers that the uncertain and shaky condition of her fore legs accounted for the low price.

Rose Standish and Juliet, the famous matched span of chestnut mares, formerly owned by H. S. Russell, Esq., of Boston, were started by E. B. Sheldon at $1,000, and, after spirited bidding, were sold to Tom Hines, of this city, for $1,650. They have trotted in 2:38 together, and are a beautiful team.

Lily Snow, the only filly ever dropped by the celebrated trotting mare, Princess, called out some lively talk. Henry Graves putting in a bid for the first time. He quit, however, when the colt got beyond $1,300, and she was bid in at $1,400, by Hon. A B Conger, of New York. This filly is coming 3 years old, by Logan or John A. Rice, probably the latter, and is a beautiful colt. She is more stoutly built than her dam; will be larger when matured; yet there is a strong resemblance. Like her dam, she paces when going slow, rushing from that into a very fast trot, without much tendency to gallop.

Mrs. Williams, a daughter of Green's Bashaw, 7 years old, about 16 hands high, and capable of 2:40 with very little training, excited much admiration by her superb form and fine action. She was considered one of the most valuable animals in the whole lot, and her fortunate purchaser, Emmett R. Schall, of Chicago, was warmly congratulated in getting her for $730. She is one of the finest of the flue, and will unquestionably be heard from hereafter.

The handsome chestnut stallion John A. Rice, by Logan, dam Fanny Strafford, was bought by W. Pierce, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, for $625. The same gentleman took for $300 a handsome bay gelding, called Leland, of something the same blood as Clara G., with a showing of 2:45, and every promise of doing much better.

There still remained many other valuable horses to sell, but the low prices obtained were discouraging to the owners, who determined to withdraw Betty Bird, Alf Richmond, Burnbrae, Van, Cregie Burn, Scottish Knight, Marion, and Viva.

RECAPITULATION.

The sale, though not coming up to the expectations of the proprietors, was still more than equal to the average of similar sales of blooded stock. There were sold in all fifty-one horses, making a total of $49,935, an average of nearly $900 per head. The results of the two day's sales are summed up as follows:

TROTTING STOCK.

Name of Horse.	Purchaser.	Price.
Clara G.	L. C. Chase, Boston	$15,000
John H.	Luke Benham, Chicago	7,500
Zuliska	John Smith, Chicago	2,450
Logan	Geo. W. Gage, Chicago	2,150
Ida May	T. Sweeney, Wheeling	1,675
Lily Snow	A. B. Conger, N. Y.	1,400
Rose Standish and Juliet	Thos. Hines, Chicago	1,650
Mrs. Williams	E. R. Schall, Chicago	730
Capt. Phillips	R. B. Chisholm, Elgin	700
Ruth Hall	O. J. Stough, Hinsdale	700
Andy Daniels	E. Williamson, Chicago	660
Bellona	Luke Benham, Chicago	650
John A. Rice	W. Pierce, Pa.	625
Bullion	A. S. Gage, Chicago	605
Spring Time	R. B. Chisholm	490
Riverside	J. C. Hilton, Chicago	380
Fanny Brown	R. B. Chisholm	320
Tabitha	Geo. Holt, Chicago	305
Atwood	A. S. Gage	115
Oakwood	Geo Walker, Chicago	385
Leland	W. Pierce	300
Desplaines	Geo. W. Gage	350
Captain Knight	T. G. Kinsman, Riverside	350
Queen of the May	C. S. Dole, Crystal Lake	300
Flower Girl	J. C. Cochrane Chicago	290
D. A. G.	Geo. Mansur, Chicago	275
Maggie Rice	R. B. Chisholm	275
Boulevard	J. H. Cleveland, Chicago	245
Miss Patchen	I. A. Ellis, Chicago	200
Abdal	Colonel Benham, St. Louis	175
Czarina	Colonel Benham	160
Miss Rice	W. Marks, Chicago	160
Orphan	Geo. Mansur	150
Brick	Colonel Benham	130
Dolly	Colonel Benham	125
Zubs	C. S. Dole	125
Faux Pas	Geo Mansur	105
Good Luck	Geo. Mansur	100
Total		$42,115

RUNNING STOCK.

Horse.	Purchaser.	Price.
Columbia	Capt. Knight, Chicago	$2,050
Phœnix Belle	S. T. Webster, Chicago	1,450
Malcolm	P. Gansel, Hyde Park	1,000
Belle of Atwood	W. Pierce	600
Maggie Mitchell	E. B. Sheldon	500
Nona	C. S. Dole	500
Wenona	E. B. Sheldon	375
Wauanita	H. D. Warner, Chicago	325
Fanny Stafford	Geo. W. Gage	290
Emma Spear	P. S. Fagin, Chicago	250
Nancy Price	Capt. Knight	250
Bostona	Geo. Mansur	100
Hop Waltz	Geo. Mansur	80
Total		$7,820

THE FUTURE OF ATWOOD PLACE.

Negotiations are pending between Mr. Gage and George Mansur, looking to the lease of Atwood Place by Mr. Mansur, whose intention it is to convert it into a headquarters for trotting and training. He will erect a handsome club house, and with various contemplated improvements will aim to make it a place of fashionable resort.

THE COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Continued Consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, McGrath, McCaffrey, Woodman.

A COMMUNICATION

from the Board of Public Works submitting an estimate of $30,000 for the North Halsted street bridge, was referred to the Committee of the Whole as was also an estimate of $6,000 for three Babcock Fire Engines and an appropriation from the Board of Police to raise to $1,200 the salary of the Fire Wardens.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

An application to grant the use of the Council Chamber to the Liberal Republican Convention was granted—yeas, 16; nays, 6—McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Cullerton and Witbeck.

THE ORDER

directing the Comptroller to sell the lot corner of Washington and Clinton streets, was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill, Ald. Bond in the chair, the pending question being on the item of $2,000 for a frame building on Deering street for a Babcock engine, which Ald. Sherwood moved to strike out.

Ald. McGenniss defended the appropriation.

Ald. Sherwood withdrew his motion, since the engines had been procured.

Ald. Holden opposed the appropriation strongly, and did not believe in buying such apparatus, but rather make the Fire Department more efficient.

Ald. Thompson read testimonials to prove the efficiency of the Babcock.

Ald. Tracy moved to make an appropriation of $10,000 for a brick building, with $4,000 for a third-class engine, and $6,000 for men and horses.

After a very long discussion the subject was temporarily postponed. The following items were passed:

For salary of Superintendent of fire alarm telegraph, $2,500; Chief Operator, $1,500; two Assistant Operators, $1,200 each, $2,400; three Repairers, $1,000 each, $3,000; for battery supplies, brackets, tools and repairs, $1,600; for new lines, $3,000; for central office apparatus and fixtures, $6,000; for fire alarm boxes, $5,000; for fire alarm gongs, $1,500; for fire alarm police dials, $1,250. The amount to be received from the State of Illinois on "Canal Redemption Fund," available for the maintenance of the Fire Department this year is estimated at $70,000.

For salaries of five members of the Board of Health, at $500 each, $2,500; Sanitary Superintendent, $2,500; Health Officer, $2,000; Secretary, $1,600; Clerk, $1,200; Sanitary Inspectors, $800 each, $2,400; sixteen Sanitary Policemen, $900 each, $14,400.

Ald. Bateham moved to increase the item of $12,520 for scavenger work by $2,000.

After discussion it was withdrawn and the item adopted, together with the following: For removing dead animals, per contract, $6,500; for disinfectants, $500; for vaccine virus, $300; for Small-Pox Hospital, $5,000; for printing and stationery, $1,500; for incidental expenses, postage stamps, etc., $1,000.

For salary of Superintendent of House of Correction, $3,000; Deputy, $1,500; one clerk, $1,000; Prison-Keeper, 900; night watchman, $900; three Overseers, $900 each, $2,700; four guards, $630 each, $2,520; two engineers, $1,050 each, $2,100; three Matrons, $450 each, $1,350; for dieting prisoners, daily average of 450, at 15 cents each per day, say $24,000; for fuel, $5,000; for bedding and clothing, $4,000; for medicines, soap, night soil buckets, cooking range, etc., light lanterns, oil, scrub brushes, brooms, pails and tubs, toweling, furniture and crockery for feeding prisoners, etc., stationery, advertising, sewing machines, wagon and repairs, horse, harness, blankets, etc., feed for horses, mules and cows, shoeing horses, carpenters' and other tools and implements, repairs and packing for steam heating, plumbing, repairs of buildings, transportation of prisoners, and incidentals, $11,675.

A motion to strike out the item of $15,000 for payment of interest on temporary loans was discussed. It was lost, and the item was adopted with the following:

For payment of interest on temporary loans, $50,000.

For costs and other legal expenses, and outstanding bills, $10,000.

For fuel, blanks, books, stationery, repairs, etc., for the three Police Courts, viz: For North Division, $500; for South Division, $800; for West Division, $400.

The Committee rose, and the Council adjourned till this evening.

Halford Leicestershire Table-Sauce.

Whenever you want to enjoy soup, put into a plate of it a tablespoonful of Halford Leicestershire Table-Sauce. You will not again taste soup unless you have the sauce, if you can possibly get it. The same thing holds good (try it once and be satisfied) of fish of all descriptions, and of meats.

Champagne.

It is a notable fact that the best judges of wine in this country regard the Charles Heidsieck "Extra" Champagne as the best brand imported. Connoisseurs invariably select it in preference to all others.

Obituary—Norman Macleod.

The cable announces the death, in the 60th year of his age, of one of the most popular and successful of the religious teachers of Great Britain, the Rev. Norman Macleod, D. D. Dr. Macleod, whose name was almost as well-known and as highly respected in this country as in Great Britain, was, so to speak, born in the priesthood. He was the son of Dr. Norman Macleod, of Edinburgh, and in that city he was born in 1812. After studying both at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, he was sent to Germany at the time when another more illustrious Scotchman, Thomas Carlyle, was startling the British Isles from their propriety with the revolutionary doctrines of German thought. The orthodoxy of the young Macleod, however, weathered all the storms of the German ocean of speculation. He devoted himself to the ministry, was ordained, and at the age of 26, in 1837, became the settled pastor of Loudoun, in Ayrshire. From this place he removed in 1843 to Dalkeith, and in 1851 to Glasgow, where he took charge of the "Barony parish." In 1858 he accepted the degree of D. D., thinking probably that those who, like our own Beecher, make a public point of spurning such literate honors deserve the rebuke of Plato to Diogenes, and trample upon the doctoral pride with a greater pride. Dr. Macleod was appointed a Chaplain also to Her Majesty, was made one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and Minister of St. Columba's, Glasgow. It may be remembered that the open admiration of the Queen for Dr. Macleod's preaching, a few years ago, made quite a small hubbub of jealousy and scandal in the English Church, until it came to be remembered that if the Queen is of the Church of England in England, she is also by law of the Kirk of Scotland in Scotland. It was not only, however, nor chiefly as a preacher, that Dr. Macleod made his mark, such as it was, on his times. He was a most voluminous and busy writer. His chief separate publications were "The Earnest Student: Memorials of Mackintosh," published in 1847; his "Parish Papers," which appeared in 1862; and "Eastwood," printed in 1866. His chief occupation as a writer was found by him in his post as editor of the monthly periodical called *Good Words*. This periodical began to issue in 1860, and we suspect it may be truly said that no such popular and financial success has been achieved in so short a space of time by any other religious writer as has rewarded the devotion of Dr. Macleod to the task thus undertaken. Dr. Macleod had been in uncertain health for some time, and he had made several voyages, including a visit to this country, and another more recently to India, with the hope of re-establishing his constitution.

The County Seat War in Kansas.

ELDORADO, Kansas, June 20.—The scouts kept out by the inhabitants of this place, came in at 1 o'clock this morning, and reported the Augusta people close by, armed, prepared to take the county records. The alarm was given, and Eldorado turned out en masse with arms, but it proved to be a false alarm. Business is nearly suspended, and the Governor is to be asked for arms. The State arms kept here were taken on Saturday night by the Augusta people.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Conclusion of the Argument of M. W. Fuller, Esq., in the case of Whitehouse vs. Cheney, for the Possession of Christ Church Property—A Decision to be Rendered in about Two Weeks.

Yesterday morning the consideration of the application for a temporary injunction in the Cheney case was resumed, and Mr. Fuller continued his argument for the defendants.

He restated his preliminary objections as to want of party; as to the failure to join the mortgage-holders, etc. The real object of the complainants was to divest title and vest it in the Bishop. The mortgage holders had a right to say they looked for the payment of interest and loan to Mr. Cheney's endeavors and labors, and they had, therefore, an interest in this suit, but they were not brought in, and no reason given for not doing so. The bill was also defective, and fatally so in form, since it did not aver any application to the corporation for relief. That it was equally defective in substance, he had no doubt would be hereafter shown. He read from Illinois Reports to sustain his point relative to application, and to show that it would not answer to bring in certain of the Directors or Trustees of a corporation without impleading the corporation. He also restated his objection on the point of acquiescence. If they could now bring in a bill on account of misuser, they could also bring in one to compel the Trustees to account for past misdeeds. The complainants' counsel had declared there was no intention of doing that, but he knew that the Episcopal authority of the Diocese of Illinois was never contented with half a loaf when he could get the whole. Various cases were quoted as bearing on this point.

A temporary injunction could be asked for only on the ground of irreparable injury, but the bill did not so state, and nothing in the bill showed it. The complainants were not cut off from the exercise of religion. They could attend service at the Cathedral. The Directors were not insolvent, nor was Dr. Cheney. The usufructory rights of the complainants were not endangered. When Directors were guilty of a breach of trust, they were personally responsible. No reason was made to appear but what the rights of the complainants could be amply vindicated on a final hearing. It was said the case might take many years; but that had nothing to do with the injunction.

Upon an application for an injunction the answer and affidavits could be used in behalf of the demurrers, at least so far as not inconsistent with it. One of the complainants had no rights at all. He had a pew, but he rented it for double what it cost him, and no man could in equity complain that he got twice what he paid. They prayed to be preserved in times of prosperity because they might become vainglorious, but that could not be applied in a civil Court to bring him down a peg. If an injunction were granted, it would be on behalf of a man who had no interest to restrain a parish out of which he was making money. As the affidavits were to be thus used, the Court was informed there were two schools in the Episcopal Church, and Christ Church was organized as one, and it had ever adhered to it, the two differing in doctrine, discipline, and worship. How could an injunction be when the Church was now what it always was? The bill was substantially against the Trustees, and Messrs. Cheney and Mills were put in as adjuncts. The only thing against Mr. Cheney was, he had been deposed, but still officiated and received his salary and his house, a part of it, and it was asked to prohibit him therefrom. Would the Court grant an injunction to restrain his receiving, when the Court would not enjoin the Trustees from paying Mr. Cheney labored, and was worthy of his hire. If the Court could not interfere against one contracting party, it could not the other. As to the prohibiting his officiating it was purely ecclesiastical, as presented, and on it no civil Court could act. Finding the ecclesiastical Court could not oust him, they asked this Court to usurp the keys of Peter, and at least to bind. As to Mr. Mills, should a subordinate officer be enjoined, when his superiors were not? He could not refuse to pay when the Directors ordered. This case was similar to a case of specific performance. If the inconvenience were greater from granting than refusing, the injunction was not granted. The complainants were inconvenienced only as to getting their money, for their religious troubles could not be touched on by the Courts. On the other side, it was proposed to strike down a minister, defended by a united congregation, and then the Chancellor could well consider those inconveniences. The answer was signed by every pew-holder except eight and a half, and of those only three attended church. More than three hundred names representing 1,500 souls, implored the Court not to enforce. The parish under Mr Cheney had risen from 25 to 1,500, and the Sunday School from 50 to 1,500. It was the most successful parish in the diocese. It was asked to stop that man in his work, and dissolve that tie. But no Court could loosen it. He read from the annual sermon of Mr. Cheney, to show the feelings which united him with his congregation. That showed why they could not accept his resignation. Where, then, did the balance of inconvenience stand? It might be that they had brought this case against their own judgment, but they should not be looked upon as Cæsar's friends. This matter was one to be tried at another day and before another Court, when that congregation would appear to testify against the deep damnation of this proposed taking-off.

The parish of Christ Church was a civil corporation, not having received its property with any trust by deed of gift or devise, but holding it by an absolute title, uncontrolled by any ecclesiastical judicatory, and its Directors were bound to carry out the will of the immediate majority. This parish was organized for religious worship. No one denied it was carried on there. In the certificate there was nothing to show that the parish subjected itself to any ecclesiastical judicatory and no declaration of trust could be worried out of it. By the law in relation to the Roman Catholic congregations, property was held subject to the uses and regulations of the Church. It was fair to presume, this being a special case, that the general law relative to religious corporations, was susceptible of no such construction. The statute quoted by the counsel for the complainants relative to the Episcopal Church, related to cases where property was specially given to the Church. However, the statute was repealed nine years ago, and the repealing law was written by Mr. Judd.

Mr. Judd stated that he had been unable to find any such law, and he did not think the counsel could. The old law, however, had been accepted by the Bishop, thus made a corporation sole and it was not in the power of the Legislature to repeal it. Any such repealing law was unconstitutional and inoperative.

Mr. Fuller stated that they were not trying the constitutionality of a law. He then read the repealing statute in question. He then read, at great length, from 9 Barbour, on the point as to whether there was any trust attaching to the property of Christ Church which the Court would now enforce; and as to the degree to which courts could interfere in purely ecclesiastical matters; and also read from other authorities in support of his position, and of the further one that the majority of the Trustees could choose whatever minister they saw fit.

He then referred to some of the authorities quoted by counsel for complainants, in order to show that they had not the force and bearing claimed for them, and that in no case had a Court held that there was any specific trust when a religious congregation acquired property for itself, but only when property was acquired by will and devise, and where there was an expressed trust. The attempt now made was to carry out the will of an ecclesiastical judicatory, and not that of the founders of the Church.

Mr. Judd moved to insert, "and therefore charge the truth to be the words in one or two cases in the bill," and have the bill re-sworn to.

Mr. Fuller did not object.

By the canons prior to 1871, and now, it was provided that any parish could be suspended or its connection dissolved, the Bishop to bring the case before the parish. By a recent canon a clergyman was forbidden to resort to a civil Court to impede ecclesiastical proceedings, under penalty of suspension, *ipso facto*, from the ministry. The canons further provided that, in case of the dissolution of a parish, its property should vest in the Bishop. If entitled to this injunction, they could, by a vote, dissolve the parish, and have the property vest in them. The complainants' argument had no force unless it embraced all the canons, and, if they stood, the property of every parish could be transferred to the Bishop.

He then proceeded to review the Illinois cases cited by Mr. Judd, not one of which, when carefully examined, sustained the position that the mere getting together and raising money for a church, created a trust in favor of the organization with which they were connected.

The Cheney case had been decided on the ground that civil Courts could not interfere in ecclesiastical matters except where civil rights were seriously involved. It was decided where a clergyman appealed against certain canons, they should be held as binding upon him. If a rector brought suit for his salary, and had no other contract than under the canons, and had been deposed, he had no right to bring suit. But this case was on a very different footing. If Mr. Cheney were to sue a civil corporation for his salary, however, his deposition would be no bar. The recent case in the United States Supreme Court did not involve the questions that the pending one did. That involved a schism, which did not occur here.

Much had been said on the conclusiveness of church sentences, and that the civil courts would not in any way examine them. But the bulk of authority was the other way; they would be examined when justice required. But that was not in issue, as they were arguing the demurrer. He read from a note of Judge Redfield on the Cheney decision to the effect that if Mr. Cheney were to sue for his salary the Court would examine the whole record, and that it must be shown that the Ecclesiastical Court was properly constituted. He insisted that in Courts of Equity, when they had to examine into property rights involved in ecclesiastical controversies, the question of jurisdiction was always open. But it was unnecessary to go into that, for the purposes of the demurrer.

In the present case the tables were changed. The clergyman was not now going to the Courts for protection, but one or two pew-holders brought in to enforce the decision of an Ecclesiastical Court. He and his associates were seeking to stand between them and Mr. Cheney. The complainants should beware lest they perished in the conflagration they had themselves kindled.

Mr. Judd merely suggested that on account of the long delay which would otherwise result, the Court would, if it could, grant the preliminary injunction. He did not care to say anything about Mr. Cheney's labors, but regretted his counsel's example. He might retort for Mr. Fuller's attacks upon the Bishop, than whom a purer man did not live, but he would not. He had no more to submit, except that if the answer was to be taken into consideration the privilege of filing counter affidavits upon the point that Mr. Cheney was degraded according to law, should be granted. If the answer was not taken as an affidavit, he was ready to submit the case. Of course it was understood that Mr. Cheney had been deposed and a technical objection could be made on that point.

Mr. Fuller said if their demurrer was not satisfactory they were ready to present an answer and go at once to a hearing.

Mr. Judd objected to any of the delays of the nature intimated, and he wanted no further answers filed.

The Court stated that the demurrer admitted the allegations of the bill. He did not see how, as to the demurrants, the answer could be used, even as an affidavit. It seemed to him that if the demurrer was well taken, the complainants had no right to his injunction. If not well taken, then the question came up whether there should be a preliminary injunction, and, in considering that question, he thought he should have no right to regard it as an affidavit as to the question of permitting an answer to be filed, provided he took a view adverse to the defendants in this case. He did not think it would be right. These parties had a right to come in and make their answers if they chose, but they had argued the question upon a demurrer.

He did not think counsel had overestimated the importance of the case. It involved great interests to Dr. Cheney and the parties connected with him, and those of the same views in connection with Christ Church; and it was also a question of very great importance as regarded the Church at large, as a settlement of principles which should thereafter govern him in the adjudication of cases of a similar character. He would not, therefore, decide it, especially after such elaborate and instructive arguments, without collating the authorities himself, and examining them carefully. He would make no decision at present; but would do so when he had leisure, and notify them of the day he should deliver it.

Mr. Judd said several had filed an answer. Regarding it as effective, he did not desire to file a replication, but to except.

The Court stated he could file it after the decision of the demurrer.

Mr. Fuller asked for a rule to have him file it in five days.

The Court thought the granting of time proper under the circumstances. He would probably announce his decision week after next.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Fifth Game Between the Troys and Mutuals—Wood's Nine Ahead by a Score of 13 to 2—Heavy Batting and Good Fielding by the Victors—Announcements—The Bogardus-Paine Shooting Match—The Turf.

BASE BALL.

THE TROYS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS.

The Troy and Mutual Clubs played a second championship game (their fifth for the season) before a Chicago audience, yesterday afternoon, at the Park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets. Though the weather was somewhat cooler, and the prospect of a good game much better than on Monday last, when the play of both clubs suffered from the fatigue of a long journey, and the lack of recent practice, the attendance was not more than half as large as on that day, scarcely 1,800 persons being present. The game commenced promptly at the advertised hour, with Mr. Fred. Erby acting as umpire, and the Mutuals at the bat, they having lost the toss. Of Mr. Erby's umpiring it is but just to say that it was as good as the best ever witnessed here. His rulings were delivered in a loud, clear voice, and in a manner that left no doubt in the minds of the spectators that he thoroughly understood the points of the game, and was not afraid to give expression to his judgment. The batting of the Mutuals in the first inning was extremely weak and did not improve to any great extent as the game progressed. Eggler struck out; Hatfield lost a base by knocking the ball to Zettlein; Start, after having had a life given him by Allison, who muffed a foul bound, sent up a little fly which fell into Zettlein's hands. On the Troy side, Force went out on a long fly to McMullen; Allison sent a beautiful liner to right centre for one base, and was followed by Steve King, who made a similar hit to left centre; McAtee forced out Allison at third by a bounder to Boyd; Wood made an old-fashioned two-base hit, bringing in King and McAtee; Bellan struck to Hatfield, who fielded the ball to Start, only to find that player some feet distant from his base; Nelson's base hit to centre field brought in Wood; Bellan also attempted to run in on it, but was put out at the home-plate by Eggler to Hicks. Three runs; two earned. Bechtel commenced the second inning with a hit to left for two bases; Hicks went out from Force to McAtee, Bechtel going to third; Boyd got a base on called balls, and immediately ran down to second; Bechtel attempted the same manœuvre from third home, but never reached his objective point, because Allison and Force were opposed to his doing so; McMullen made a safe hit to centre, which brought Boyd in Nelson handling the ball rather slowly; Pearce hit a slow one between first and second bases, in attempting to stop which McAtee fell down; Wood picked up the ball and threw it to Zettlein, who reached first before Pearce; the impromptu baseman muffed the ball, however; Cummings hit to Force, and went out. One run; not earned. In the second inning Nelson, Martin, and Zettlein followed each other with safe hits for one base, Nelson getting in a run; Force fouled out to Hicks; Allison's fine two-base hit to left brought in Martin and Zettlein; King went out on a fly to Eggler, and McAtee on a foul fly. Three runs; all earned. In the third inning Eggler hit a fair foul past third base and reached first; he attempted to steal second, and was put out by Allison to Wood. Hatfield struck out; Start went out from Force to McAtee. No runs. Wood and Bellan went out on flys to the right and left fielders respectively; Nelson, after two balls and two strikes had been called, fouled out to Hicks. No runs. The New Yorkers scored their second and last run in the fourth inning, which they secured by Nelson's slow fielding. Bechtel was flyed by King; Hicks, Boyd, and McMullen made base hits, the latter sending the ball to centre field, whence it could have been returned in time to keep Hicks from scoring a run, which he did; Pearce fouled out to Allison; Cummings retired on a fly to Wood. The sky presented a very threatening aspect as the Troys went to bat, and fears were entertained that the game would be broken up by rain before the close of the fifth inning. In this the audience was agreeably disappointed, as the clubs were permitted to play a full game, undisturbed by the elements. The Troys were blanked in their half of the fourth inning, Martin going out from Boyd to Start, Zettlein on a fly to McMullen, and Force from Pearce to Start. In the fifth inning Eggler went out on a fly to Martin; Hatfield gave the latter a similar opportunity to dispose of him, but the ball was muffed; Start hit to Force, who threw to Wood; the latter was off his base, and thus missed a chance to make a neat double play; Bechtel and Hicks were out from Wood to McAtee. On the Troy side, Allison went out to Eggler on a line ball which was finely caught; King and McAtee made weak strikes, and never reached first base. The sixth inning was a repetition of the fifth, the batting being principally of the fly-ball order, and comparatively easy on the fielders. Martin made a splendid running catch in this inning, for which he was liberally applauded. In the seventh inning Cummings got in a safe hit to centre field for one base, but was forced out at second by Eggler, who struck to Force; Hatfield fouled out to Allison; Start was flyed by Nelson. Martin hit safe for one base over third; Zettlein was flyed by McMullen, Force hit to right for two bases, sending Martin to third; Allison made a safe hit to left for one base; McMullen let the ball pass him, thus allowing Force to follow Martin to the home plate; King and McAtee went out at first from Hatfield to Start. Two runs; one earned. In the eighth inning Bechtel was sent to first on called balls; he remained there until the side went out, the three succeeding strikers making weak hits, only one of which went outside the field. Wood made another two-base hit in this inning, which called forth one of those rounds of applause so frequently heard on the old lake shore grounds; Bellan went out from Pearce to Start, Wood going to third, and scoring on Nelson's safe one to centre; he and Martin, who also did the correct thing as a batsman, were left on bases by Zettlein, whose liner to left field was caught by McMullen, and by Force, who went out from Hatfield to Start. One run; earned. On the Mutual side, in the ninth inning, Eggler was the only one who succeeded in making a bit; Pearce, Cummings, and Hatfield leaving him on second base. The Troys closed the game with four runs, three of which were earned on safe hits by Allison, King, McAtee, and Bellan, the latter making two bases. The outs were Wood, Nelson, and Martin. Bellan got in his run owing to Eggler's wild throw from the field, and a passed ball. The victory was well earned by the Troy Club, and is their only notable achievement since the opening of the season. They outplayed their opponents at every point, but especially at the bat. The following is

THE SCORE.

TROYS.	O.	R.	B.	T.	MUTUALS.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Force, 3 b	4	1	1	2	Eggler, c f	3	0	2	3
Allison, c	2	1	4	5	Hatfield, 2 b	4	0	0	0
S. King, l f	3	2	2	2	Start, 1 b	3	0	0	0
McAtee, 1 b	3	2	1	1	Bechtel, r f	3	0	1	2
Wood, 2 b	3	2	2	4	Hicks, c	3	1	1	1
Bellan, s s	4	1	1	2	Boyd, 3 b	2	1	1	1
Nelson, c f	2	1	3	3	McMullen, l f	2	0	2	2
Martin, r f	2	3	3	3	Pearce, s s	3	0	0	0
Zettlein, p	3	1	1	1	Cummings, p	4	0	1	1
Totals	27	13	18	23	Totals	27	2	8	10

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troys	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	—13
Mutuals	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Umpire—Fred Erby, Director, etc., etc.

Runs Earned—Troys, 10; Mutuals, 0.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Mutuals departed for New York last evening.

—On Saturday the Troys and Ætnas will play their second game.

—The great game of the season—in the West—will be played on Monday, between the Troys and champion Athletics.

LIBERTYS VS ATLANTICS.

The Libertys yesterday defeated the Atlantics by a score of 15 to 13 in seven innings. The game was played on the Laflin and Jackson street grounds in the presence of a large number of spectators.

BOSTONS—ECKFORDS.

BOSTON, June 20.—Base ball: Bostons, 25; Eckfords, 4.

THE TURF.

THE JOLIET RACES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, June 20.—To-day, the attendance on our races was very large. The 2:30 race was filled, but by reason of Wineman's horse (Logan) being lame, only two horses started, and hence no time was made. Brother Jonathan won the race in three heats in 2:44¼, 2:40¼, and 2:38¼. Bodine got the second money.

For the running race there were five entries, and the following started in the order named: Lancer, General Palmer, Kitty Stacey, and King's Excuse. Lancer won the race in two heats, in 1:49¼, 1:48¼, King's Excuse taking second, and Kitty Stacey the third money. The free-for-all purse was not filled, and there was no race for it.

The running race gave great satisfaction, but everybody grumbled at Jonathan's getting away with the 2:30 purse so easy.

To-morrow there will be more fun and better time made than at any time during this meeting. Logan and Billy Tonner will surely compete for the citizens' purse. All the horses that run to-day go to-morrow; and, for an extra purse, the following horses go: Amelia, Blind Billy, and Hotfoot.

Mr. Frazier, the owner of Brother Jonathan, talked more than was necessary to-day, and Mr. Wineman, the owner of Logan, offered to trot him in sixty days for any sum from one to five thousand dollars, and it was not accepted.

MYSTIC PARK RACES.

BOSTON, June 20—The Mystic Park Races were largely attended to-day. The race for horses that never beat 2:30 was won by Dauntless. Time, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:28, 2:28. Tom Keeler won the second heat.

The race for five-year olds was won by Defiance. Time, 2:36¼, 2:36¾, 2:38¼.

PROSPECT PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, June 20.—In the two mile heats trot at Prospect Park, Mystery beat Hiram Powers' gelding, no name, in 5:29 and 5:24½.

THE TRIGGER.

THE PAINE-BOGARDUS MATCH.

From the New York Herald, June 18.

A large assemblage of gentlemen congregated yesterday afternoon at Fleetwood Park, to witness the shooting-match between Ira A. Paine, of this city, and Captain Bogardus, of Illinois, the stakes being $1,000 on the part of Paine against Bogardus' $1,600, the odds being given to cover the latter's expenses from the West to this city and back again home. The conditions of the match were 100 birds each, 21 yards rise 80 yards boundary, and birds and trap for each other. Rhode Island rules to govern. Mr. Staples was chosen umpire for Paine, and Mr. Doxie for Bogardus, Robert Robinson acting as referee. When the parties assembled, it was discovered that Paine was the favorite, and from the first sale of pools to the end he remained the favorite, having the call at two to one, when Bogardus was three birds ahead of him. This great odds in his favor was said to be on account of the rare quality of the pigeons he had to give his opponent to shoot at, they having been specially imported from England for the match. They were nearly all blue rocks, and were in very fine condition. It was said by some of the gentlemen present, who have been in England and have tried the blue rock there, that Paine would have an advantage over Bogardus of at least 10 per cent by giving these birds to his opponent, and hence the odds in Paine's favor by those who understood the difference of the birds to be shot at. Notwithstanding all the boasted advantage of Paine's blue rocks, however, over Bogardus' New Jersey pigeons, the latter's friends were willing to take all the odds that were offered against him, and they consequently lost large amounts, as Paine won the match by one bird, he having killed eighty to Bogardus' seventy-nine. If there was 10 per cent advantage in Paine's favor by shooting at New Jersey pigeons, while his adversary had to shoot at English blue rocks, Captain Bogardus is entitled to the greater credit for making such a respectable score. The defeat of the latter, no doubt, will be considered a great achievement by Paine, and he will probably be content with this victory, without again trying conclusions with the prairie hunters of Illinois. The shooting throughout was very fine. The birds that Bogardus shot at were nearly all drivers, and they flew with great rapidity, close to the ground. These were the imported English blue rocks. Miles Johnson furnished the pigeons for Bogardus that Paine had to shoot at, and they were as good birds as have been used on previous occasions in this country, but for flight and strength they are far inferior to the blue rocks Bogardus shot with a double-barrel ten-bore Foster gun, weighing ten pounds. Paine's gun was also a double-barrel ten-bore, made by Purdy, weighing eight pounds and a half. The following is

THE SCORE.

Paine.—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 80; missed 20.

Bogardus.—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1—Killed, 79; missed, 21.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S REGATTA.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club to-day was sailed in a light breeze. Some fifteen yachts contended. Gracie, which led the sloops throughout, won the prize for her class, while the schooner prizes were taken by Ianthe for the first to reach the home stake-boat, and the Peerless for the best time, with allowances.

The Inathe's time was 5 h. 41 m.; the Gracie's, 5 h. 46 m. 47 sec. The Vixen took the second sloop prize by time allowance.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Commencements.

The Commencement exercises of the Evanston College for Ladies will take place in that learned suburb next week. On Sunday evening the Baccalaureate address will be delivered in the Methodist Church, by Mrs. Jennie F. Willing; on Monday evening the musical contest will come off in the Presbyterian Church; and on Tuesday evening the young ladies will hold forth in the Methodist Church, the entertainment winding up with a class song, written by Miss Amelia Shackelford, a talented young lady, who is fast establishing a reputation as a magazine contributor.

The Young Ladies' Seminary at Lake Forest will have its Commencement exercises next week. Sunday morning being devoted to a sermon by the Rev J. H. Taylor, the afternoon to a Baccalaureate discourse by the Rev. Nathaniel Butler; Monday to the senior examinations and a concert; and Tuesday to nice little essays by young ladies in white.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., will begin on next Wednesday morning. The high character of the institution as a seat of learning guarantees that the entertainment will be very interesting.

Michigan Avenue Library.

The Michigan Avenue Free Library Association was one year old on the 5th inst. Last evening its members would have celebrated the occasion appropriately, at the Baptist Church on Michigan avenue, with speeches from Dr. Bartlett, Rev. Mr. Cheney, and others, but the weather being exceedingly unfavorable, the exercises were postponed. It is understood that, with recent English contributions, the library will number about 5,000 volumes of well-selected library matter. A free reading-room has been kept open during the past year, at the church mentioned, which has kept regularly upon its files and tables, 160 periodicals. About ninety readers a day have visited the reading-room. There belong to the Association about 800 members who pay, and about 150 who have the privilege of voting. The expenses have been all paid thus far by current receipts. The managers now offer to turn over all their books to the Public Library of the city, on condition that a public reading room be kept open on the South Side and the West Side, and offices be kept open where books can be drawn in various parts of the city, after the manner of the Boston Public Library. The plan is certainly feasible. This offer to the Public Library should be treated with the consideration which it deserves.

Coup de Soleil.

The following cases of sunstroke were reported yesterday: At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a man named Francis Palm was found insensible upon the sidewalk at the corner of Mitchell street and Centre avenue. He was taken into a house and attended to by Dr. Buckley, who pronounced his case to be sunstroke. The usual remedies were applied, and, after consciousness was restored, Palm was removed to the house of his friends, No. 384 Maxwell street. It is thought that he will recover. At noon, Mrs. Martha Johnson, residing at No. 336 Hubbard street, was found suffering from sunstroke at the corner of Wood street and Warren avenue. A doctor attended her, and she is now out of danger. Charles Workman, employed in Slater's brickyard, near Ashland avenue, died from the effect of sunstroke received while at work yesterday morning. He resided in the yard.

Everything.

About $125 worth of clothing was stolen from a Northwestern Railroad car, standing near the depot, on Wednesday night.

—James Buck, employed in the construction of a building at the corner of State and Adams streets, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by the falling upon him of a heavy plank.

—A boy named Patrick Fitzgerald had his right hand terribly crushed yesterday in an elevating machine in Ross' building. He resides at the corner of Bittern and May streets.

—While jumping off a street car at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, yesterday afternoon, a boy was run over by a Parmalee omnibus, and dangerously injured. His recovery is doubtful. The boy resides at No. 136 Griswold street.

—The one-story frame cottage No. 163 Elizabeth street, owned and occupied by Phillip Flavin, was damaged by fire to the extent of $400 yesterday afternoon. It is supposed to have been caused by incendiarism.

—One result of the clothing-cutters' strike has been to throw nearly 4,000 tailors, male and female, out of work. The manufacturers seem determined to hold out, and there is no present prospect of a termination of the trouble.

—At about 7 o'clock last evening, when the thunder and lightning was most severe, a two-story brick house at the corner of Ransom and McHenry streets, was struck by lightning. A portion of the cornice was torn off.

—The young folks of the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church will give a dime entertainment made up of music, and a gastronomical entertainment made up of strawberries and cream. This evening is the time.

—Alderman C. C. P. Holden took out a permit, yesterday, to build a four story and basement brick-building, 72 by 120, at Nos. 298, 300 and 302 West Madison street. The building will have a handsomely dressed front and contain two double stores.

—The Hyde Park Literary Society will lay itself out this evening in the person of Mr. H. K. Smith, of the *Times*, who will get off an oration. There will be a debate afterwards, and Miss Lilly Gray will conduct the ladies' department. The junior examinations have already taken place and gave satisfaction.

—The success of the game of hand-ball played on Wednesday has given rise to another match for $500 a side, between Alderman James Dunne and Bernard McQuade, of New York, and James Fernin and John Hall, of Chicago. It will take place at No. 181 Harrison street, at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

—The New York *Sun* tells of the receipt by Mr. Greeley of a package bearing the inscription: "One ounce Horace Greeley chewing tobacco, Adler & Co., proprietors, No. 140 West Lake street, Chicago." According to the above excellent authority, Mr. Greeley looked at the paper of tobacco, and handing it to Orange Stevens, said, "Here, Stevens, you may have that,—that's my first bull pup."

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows. Observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half-hour: At 6:30 a. m., 79 degrees; 7:30 a. m., 79; 8 a. m., 82; 8:30 a. m., 83; 9 a. m., 84; 9:30 a. m., 86; 10 a. m., 88; 10:30 a. m., 90; 11 a. m., 91; 11:30 a. m., 92; 12 m., 90; 12:30 p. m., 89; 1 p. m., 88; 1:30 p. m., 90; 2 p. m., 88; 2:30 p. m., 86; 3 p. m., 88; 3:30 p. m., 87; 4 p. m., 86; 4:30 p. m., 86; 5 p. m., 82; 5:30 p. m., 81; 6 p. m., 82.

MISSOURI.

The Narrow Gaugers' Convention in St. Louis—Sunday School Festival.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Narrow Gauge Railroad Convention continued its session to-day, and further discussed, both in a general and specific way, the merits of the narrow gauge, and its eminent fitness for those sections of the country which are sparsely settled, and least able to bear the expense of broad-gauge roads. An immense amount of information respecting railroads generally has been brought out, and great interest has been excited in regard to the subject.

A resolution was adopted providing for a Central Committee of Thirteen, to whom all applications for information may be made, and statistics bearing on the subject be forwarded, said Committee to have authority to call narrow gauge advocates into convention at any time they may think proper, and take such action as they may deem advisable; to advance the general interests of the narrow gauge movement.

Resolutions were also adopted recommending a grand central narrow gauge line from tide water to the interior of the country to give narrow gauge roads now being constructed in the Mississippi Valley a continuous connection, and cordially indorsing the project known as the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and pledging to the project all possible aid.

A Committee was appointed for the purpose to prepare a report on the subject of narrow gauge roads, but it not being quite complete, it was not given to the press.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* this evening.

To-day, being the grand day for Sunday School children here, an immense jubilee was held in Saengerfest Hall this afternoon, at which fully 12,000 children from nearly all the schools of the city were present. The procession formed at Lucas Place, shortly after 10 o'clock under the Marshalship of General C B. Fisk, and numerous aids, and, with banners, flowers, and music, marched to Saengerfest Hall, where they were met by a great crowd of parents and other spectators, estimated at 80,000 persons, in the building. The exercises in the hall were conducted by E. D. Jones, and consisted of singing, with an orchestral accompaniment of 100 instruments, and addresses by Bishop Marvin, Rev. Mr. Saxon, Mayor Brown, and others. Large numbers of clergymen of the city were present.

WISCONSIN.

Editors and Collegians Feasted and Danced in Madison and Vicinity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 20.—The editorial reception and party at the Assembly Chamber, last evening, was a most enjoyable affair. The company consisted mainly of editors, University Faculty, and members of the graduating class, with ladies; just a pleasant number for dancing in the hall. There were many fair ladies, and lovely, but not expensive, toilets, white fabrics being most in vogue. Bach's Band, from Milwaukee, furnished superb music, and there was a merry time. There were some venerable journalists on the floor, who could in a brief time illustrate what they knew about dancing. During the evening a letter was read from Horace Rublee, United States Minister to Switzerland, formerly editor of the *State Journal*, sending his cordial greetings and best wishes to members of the Association, in which he felt a lively interest, and hoping in the course of another year to be with them again. After hearing the letter, all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." The party broke up about 2 a. m., closing by Heard, of the Jefferson *Union*, singing "Lots of Fun at Finnegan's Wake."

To-day an editorial and University party of about 250 went on an excursion to Baraboo, with a train tendered by the Northwestern Railroad, and had a capital time. At Lodi, twenty miles away, they were halted, and two hundred and fifty school children, with citizens, welcomed and distributed bouquets. Speeches were made by representatives of Lodi, Madison, the editors, and the University. After a further charming ride, Baraboo was visited, and viewed, and then its citizens, and the excursionists proceeded to Devil's Lake, where the romantic scenery was enjoyed, and there was interchange of speeches, a collation provided by Baraboo people, and a good time generally. This evening there is a reception at Governor Washburn's, and to-morrow the editors go home.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Eight-Hour Movement in New York and Other Cities.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The striking workmen are all quiet to-day. It is said that 2,800 workingmen are now employed on the eight-hour plan. Some 5,000 sugar refiners are on a strike out of 7,000 employed.

The piano-forte makers on a strike propose to march on Steinway's factory at 5 a. m. to-morrow, with the hope of inducing the men at work to join them.

The workers in iron in South Brooklyn joined the strikers' ranks yesterday afternoon. There are now 3,000 men in Brooklyn out on a strike. It is apparent, however, that the men are beginning to lose confidence in themselves. The foremen in various shops have been waited on by men who state that they are ready and anxious to work if protection from violence will be given them. The probabilities are that by Monday evening next a large body of strikers will have resumed work.

The Eight-Hour League are arranging for a monster mass meeting to-morrow night. They have appointed a committee to wait on the Police Commissioners, and present the affidavits of men who had been clubbed. The Internationals of Brooklyn are endeavoring to form a union with the trade societies, but seem likely to meet with poor success.

A band of strikers this afternoon took possession of Fisdick's brewery, Forty-second street near Third avenue, driving off the workmen. The police soon cleared the place of the rioters.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Eight-Hour League held a meeting this evening. A majority of trades labor organizations and workshops were represented by delegates, and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of labor have become a matter of national movement, and we demand for its consideration the establishment, at the seat of Government, of a bureau, through which full information touching such interests may be collected and disseminated.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 20.—The delegation of eight hour men from the New York & Erie Railroad shops in Jersey City, attempted a public demonstration here last night. But few of the mechanics here attended, and the meeting was an entire failure. The workmen all declined to engage in the movement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The daily meetings of the strikers have been suspended in consequence of the small attendance. There will be a mass meeting of strikers held next Sunday afternoon.

MINNESOTA.

Sale of Thoroughbred Stock at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20.—The great auction sale of thoroughbred stock known as the Dundale herd, owned by Colonel W. S. King, of Washington, D. C., took place on his farm, near the city, yesterday. About 200 stock breeders were present, and the bidding on short horns was spirited. The herd consisted of Durhams and Ayrshires, and the sales aggregated $25,000. The animal bringing the highest price was Booth's "Lancaster," an imported cow, which was sold to C. C. Parks, of Waukegan, for $1,650. Many fine animals will go into Iowa, among which is "Sambo," a nine months old, bought by John H. Bacon and Mr. Roberts, Superintendent of the State Agricultural College farm, for that college. He was sold for $7,000. A large number of buyers from all over Iowa were detained by a break in the railroad, and reached the sale just as it was over.

PACIFIC COAST.

Ocean Steamers Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The steamer California of the Northern Pacific Transportation Company, from San Francisco for Sitka with merchandise and government stores, was foundered on the coast of the Gulf of Georgia, east of Vancouver's Island. No lives lost.

The steamer Idaho, of the same line, is ashore on the Chain of Rocks, twelve miles from Victoria and is in danger of going to pieces.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, June 20.—In the Senate, to-day, the motion of the prosecution in the McCunnas case to accept the testimony already sent to the Senate by the Governor as evidence was denied. The case was then opened by Mr. Harrison, who stated the points on which the prosecution relied. Some testimony was given as to the identity of certain papers, and the Senate adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Governor appointed sixteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans as Commissioners to propose amendments to the Constitution.

The Governor refused to approve fifty-three bills, making a total of eighty-two vetoed at this session.

Woman and Child Drowned.

DENVER, Col., June 20.—A family of four persons, a husband and wife and two children, named Graham, came down Cedar Creek Canon into Golden City, to-day, in a buggy. The horses became frightened, and backed the buggy into Clear Creek. Mrs. Graham and one child were drowned. The body of Mrs. Graham has been found, but that of the child has not.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Atchison, Kan., has voted almost unanimously in favor of issuing $50,000 city bonds to aid in extending the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad to Atchison.

—The canoe Dolly Varden, Captain Julius Chambers, of New York, from Lake Itasca, June 8, arrived safely at Minneapolis last evening.

—The bids for binding the State laws, reports, &c., were opened in the office of the Secretary of State, at Springfield, yesterday. The contract was awarded to Charles Edwards, of Springfield.

—Hamlin Condor, of Oblong City, Ill., a student at the State Normal School, in Terre Haute, was accidentally drowned, while bathing in the Wabash, last evening.

—Moses Archibald, a drayman, fell through a bridge, between LaSalle and Peru, on Wednesday evening, a distance of about forty feet, receiving injuries from which he died about three hours after.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has decided in a case which had been brought before them that city brand and city packed mess pork were synonomous, the former term implying that the pork was packed in Cincinnati.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Springfield, yesterday a verdict of $6,415 was awarded to the plaintiff in the case of Tooley, administrators, v. the Railway Passenger Assurance Company. A motion for a new trial was entered.

—The Buffalo Street Inspector, in clearing a receiver near the Custom House, found concealed under the capstone a full set of burglars tools and two cans of powder. The burglars evidently intended to go through the Government Depository or Internal Revenue offices.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail very generally on Friday from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with partially areas of rain along the South Atlantic coast and over the northern portion of New England. Light to fresh northerly to westerly winds northwest of the Ohio Valley. Light to fresh southerly to westerly winds over the New England and Middle States.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn. White scarce, firmer at 71@73. Hay dull; choice $31.00@32.00.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25; sight, ¼ premium. Gold 113½.

COTTON—Dull; sales 750 bales good ordinary at 19¾c; low middling 24½c; middling 24½c. Receipts 97 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,518 bales. Stock, 28,131 bales.

A SAD STORY.

The Romance of the Duke of Bedford's Life—Was He Married, and Has He an Heir?—His Enormous Wealth, and How He Mismanaged It.

From the New York World.

The Duke of Bedford has died, and the newspapers have published their account of him. Those accounts illustrate the value, or rather the no value, of the great part of contemporary history. The Duke of Bedford, we are told, was not married, occupied himself but little with politics, and generally led a very retired life. Separately, these negatives are true, but the sum total of them is an affirmation of inference which is wholly false. The design of the notice is to present to the vulgar age the picture of an English gentleman living in easy, dignified retirement from the world, but with a disinclination of taste rather than an aversion of temper to the public pursuits proper to his rank and condition.

The real subject of the journalistic memoir was a misanthrope. If he did not hate, he certainly shunned his kind; and his incapacity was such that, if he had exhibited it in public affairs, it is more than probable it could not have escaped the recognition of the law.

Throughout his life, this owner of one of the most splendid properties in the world never manifested, by word, look or sign, the slightest interest in the management of his own concerns. The meanest wretch that swept a crossing in Bedford row seemed of equal account with a man who had it in his power to give a whole district of London notice to quit. Houses were pulled down and set up again on the estate; streets were effaced, and though half the population might be cognizant of the changes, one person, at least, seemed ignorant of them, and that was the nobleman in whose interest they were effected. No King in a constitutional country could be less responsible for the things that were done in his name. And the Duke's effacement was tacitly accepted by all—by those who usurped his functions, and by those who suffered through that usurpation. For years and years the fruit and vegetable salesmen of Covent Garden Market had desired to see their goods protected from the weather by the roofing in of an open space between their shops, yet no man thought of appealing to the Duke. The agent was addressed, and the agent declined to listen. One morning a formal complainant appeared in the papers; but the next day the men with whose names that complaint had been associated wrote to deny all participation in the revolt. Whatever they might have dared to say in private, in public the tenants were ostentatious of submission to their ruler's authority, and that ruler was the agent of the Duke.

The ascendancy which this man had acquired over the Duke's mind was not to be explained on any theory of that nobleman's ability to manage his own affairs. As the tenants used bitterly to say, it might have been easy to deal with him had he been either a gentleman or a man of business. But he was neither the one nor the other. He sprang from the nothingness of a clerkship in a solicitor's office to the importance of a control over a London estate which yielded nearly £100,000 a year, and a country estate which yielded considerably more. In town he was master of property associated with many of the past glories of our history and literature; of that Convent Garden, for instance, which from the time of the third William, and even of the Charleses, down to the beginning of this century was the *via sacra* of all the wits, beaux, poets, heroes, and beauties whose story, whether for good or for ill, is a part of that of their country. Under his charge were miles of dim old houses, each a casket of the richest social and political recollections—houses which Wren had built, in which Addison had written and Johnson talked. And far beyond the limits of the city his sway extended to stately abbeys and priories, the property of his master, which were ancient when the illustrious names just cited were in their prime of youth. From his "Bedford estate office," near the British Museum, this little misshapen man, who seemed the incarnation of the spirit of all uncharitableness, issued decrees which affected the happiness of thousands throughout the breadth of the United Kingdom, for his power was felt even beyond the Irish Sea.

That he had ruled cruelly, despotically, unwisely, no man can doubt who has made himself acquainted with the opinions and feelings of those who were under his sway. He was not a gentleman, and so he was rude, overbearing, tyrannical; he was not a man of business, and so he dealt in a niggardly spirit with his customers, the tenants, and declined to meet them half way in those proposals for the improvement of the property which promised to be jointly advantageous to the parties concerned. His predecessor had been in the habit of granting a long credit for rent—a quarter for the half year's term—but on the new agent's accession to power the money was asked for the day after it was due, a month's arrears brought a sharp letter of remonstrance, a longer period process of law and execution. The story goes that a magnate of the City of London, who had once filled the office of Lord Mayor, and also belonged to that aristocracy of merchants with whom solvency is another name for religion, found himself, one day, on his return from business to his dwelling on the Duke's estate, confronted by two officers "in possession" for a half year's rent, which he had neglected to settle, owing to the pressure of infinitely vaster business concerns. The former agent waited a little longer for his money, but he had no law suits. The new agent wasted thrice the sum in litigation which he saved by insisting on the letter of his bond. He would spend hundreds in an unseemly struggle about the whitewashing of a ceiling, and he was as much hated by the family lawyers as by the tenants, whom he compelled them to deal with in a manner totally at variance with that traditional moderation which prevails among the best legal firms.

How this man obtained his power, it is not easy to say, but he maintained it by the indifference of his master. From his earliest years some great overmastering sorrow had fallen on the Duke, and deprived his already feebly-pulsating mind of all active interest in life. He seemed to have been brought into the world to no other purpose than to exemplify the evils of hereditary succession of the great stock to which he belonged. Many members who were contemporary with him have offered proofs of energy and of mind. He alone was conspicuous for the poverty of his natural gifts, and to him fell an inheritance which in its richness contained the possibilities of the most splendid career. Earl Russell is a member of the Ducal house, and to Earl Russell no American will attribute feebleness of mind, whatever may be his opinion of his Lordship's discretion and temper. Odo Russell is of the same family, and Odo Russell, after serving his country in diplomacy with distinction at Rome, and at the German headquarters during the war, has lately been appointed to Berlin, now unquestionably the first in importance of European missions. Yet, compared with the Duke, these were quite poor men. And while they were at work, their rich relative, sank in a kind of torpor, seemed to enjoy vicariously that repose which was the accumulated due of past generations of their restless race.

Was a woman at the bottom of it? Certain it is that before the Duke inherited the full honors of the family, he had fallen under the sway of a woman of humble birth, with whom he had contracted an intimacy not generally recognized as of the most honorable kind. It was one of the *laisons* which, if the truth must be told, form a part of the unwritten history of nearly every young man of fortune. Some members of the family were aware of it, and they took the usual course of confiding the task of effecting its discontinuance to time, but in this case time neglected the duty. The Marquis of Tavistock became the Duke of Bedford, and still the *liaison* continued, until at last it became too firm to yield to remonstrance. All that the Duke could be brought to do was to consent to hide the scandal as much as possible from the public eye—a course to which he was naturally inclined by the reserve of his disposition. For the world in general there was no more important fact to be noted than that a woman of great beauty became the occupant of a quiet suburban residence at Kensington, and that she was visited daily by a gentleman, who took her and her little boy for a drive in his carriage, and brought them back always at a certain hour. If any one had been curious enough to follow the carriage in one of these daily drives he would, in due time, have found himself at Barnes Common, a picturesque bit of country in the neighborhood of Richmond. There he would have seen the lady alight with the child, leaving the third occupant of the vehicle still sheltered behind the blinds. The lady displayed a stately presence and commanding form, with all the hauteur of aristocracy in the expression of her handsome features, shaded by masses of dark hair. She allowed the boy to run about among the gorse flowers, only taking care to keep him by an occasional rebuke within the circuit of the walk on the common. In about half an hour she might be seen to return to the carriage, from which meanwhile the lonely occupant had not stirred. Little or no conversation passed between the pair on the homeward drive. When they returned to the cottage at Kensington, an emaciated man, with a look of premature age and weariness of life on his not ill-formed features, stepped out of the carriage, handed the lady and child indoors, and then immediately turned back, and was driven towards London. In that gentleman might have been recognized the Duke of Bedford, who has just passed away.

This strange intimacy continued for many years, undisturbed to all outward appearance by any differences between the pair. The lady showed a wonderful discretion in accepting the conditions of her equivocal position. Her sway over the Duke's mind was typified by the appearance of the pair in their daily drive. The carriage seemed to belong to her, and its two occupants to occupy their position merely by her good favor,—nothing more insignificant in appearance than the listless, dull-eyed, apathetic nobleman crouched in a corner of the vehicle; nothing more full of dignified assurance than the bearing of the proud woman who alone seemed to have no dread of the public eye. Yet she never abused her power by showing herself at the family seats—neither in London or in Bedfordshire. In this she showed sound judgment, leaving out of consideration the more refined motives by which she may have been actuated. There cannot be a doubt that she might have had apartments at Woburn, had she been so inclined. But at Woburn she could at best have enjoyed only a nominal independence. She might have stayed there forever on the footing of a guest, but she never could have ruled as a mistress. The house at Kensington, on the other hand, was her own. The Duke was her visitor. His liberality had placed her in a position of perfect independence, and it was in her power at any moment to have closed the door on even her benefactor.

For all this she exercised a very limited hospitality. Her only visitor beside the Duke was her sister—a woman somewhat younger than herself, and of almost equal beauty. At times this sister formed one of the party in a daily drive, and she took charge of the establishment during the occasional absence of the owner from town.

The cottage was commodious and elegant, and it might have sufficed for the requirements of inmates of far more pretension in the fashionable world. But it was in a retired spot, and as Mrs. —— grew older her need for at least the right of society increased. She wished to live near a public thoroughfare. The expression of this wish was enough for the Duke. In a short time the fine high road from Hyde Park to Kensington, which is bordered by some of the most magnificent houses in London, was adorned by another structure in the cottage style, but of noble proportions. The new house, standing in its own freehold ground, commanded a view of the Albert memorial, of Kensington Gardens and the park, and of a strip of road which is scarcely ever free from the equipages of wealth and fashion. Its position was emphatically one of the best in London, and its occupant could have wanted no material aid to the enjoyment of life. It was to have been presented to Mrs. —— on her next birthday, but before that day came round she was dead.

A deeper melancholy took possession of the Duke after this occurrence. He rarely stirred abroad, or if he did so, it was to seek the society of the surviving sister whom Mrs. —— had earnestly confided to his protection on her death bed. In time this sister seemed to have acquired that ascendency over his mind which had been possessed by the other. Whether her relationship to him was of the same equivocal nature cannot be known, but she continued to receive his visits to the time of his death.

It is now hinted that the confidence of Mrs. ——, in the strength of her position, had a deeper cause than her reliance on the favor of the Duke—that she was in reality his wife, and that her son was the legitimate offspring of their union. In this event Mr. Hastings Russell, who had always been looked on as the heir presumptive to the family honors and estates, would, of course, be relegated to his position of comparative poverty and dependence. The event alone can show, for there is no evidence on either side to take the surmise out of the region of pure probability. At present, whatever steps may have been taken towards the assertion of this supposed claim are strictly the secret of the family advisers. The facts we have laid before our readers will enable them to form their own conjectures, but cannot lead them to any certainty of conclusion. On the one hand they favor the assumption that Mrs. —— had moderation enough to be content with the independence both for herself and her son which had been assured to her; on the other, they furnish grounds for the belief that her woman's ambition had not neglected the great opportunities placed within its reach by the absolute devotion of her protector; and whether or no the agent could throw a light on the matter we are not in a position to say. He was never indeed seen at the house at Kensington, but his seemingly unmerited elevation to his position has yet to be explained.

Joe Jefferson's Sight to be Fully Restored—A Very Successful Operation for Glaucoma.

From the New York World, June 19.

Mr. Jefferson is and will be for some time confined to his darkened room; but he is certain to regain the full use of his eye. The history of the case is as follows:

It is supposed by physicians that for three years past the morbid tendency which has culminated in glaucoma has existed in his system, though all the usual symptoms of that disease do not appear to have manifested themselves in this case. "Glaucoma" is derived from the Latin word *glaucus*, "of a sea-green color," the crystalline portion of the eye usually assuming that shade when it is attacked by this disease, which consists of such an increase of the crystalline humor as causes the eye to enlarge. A painful pressure upon the optic nerve is thus caused. In Mr. Jefferson's case only the enlargement and pain were noticed. He began last January to observe a dimness in the vision of the eye, and felt a considerable pain in that region ever since. He supposed he had simply caught cold, and paid no attention to it. Sometimes he supposed it might be a result of his smoking, or, again, that it was the effect of the glaring footlights—a particular kind of footlight, carried with him wherever he goes, because he makes so much use of his eyes in acting, and the light must fall upon them in a certain way. The physicians do not say whether any or all of these causes have produced the disease.

On June 8, after completing an engagement in Baltimore, his physicians urged him so strongly to undergo an operation at once that he threw up a three weeks' engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and came home, bringing with him Doctors Reuling, Germond and Gleitsman, of Baltimore. The operation was performed by Dr. Reuling on Thursday, and consisted of cutting out a portion of the iris. It is said to be a great success.

On Friday it was rebandaged and washed with lukewarm water.

On Saturday he was allowed to try the eye. The doctor held up one and more fingers. He could count fingers with the sore eye six feet off, though the room was but dimly lighted by a candle put behind the bed. On Sunday, night, when the bandage was taken off, it was found that no matter had collected on it, and that the eye was in excellent condition. The light did not irritate it. He said to his son, gayly, "I can count your eye-lashes."

Although the disease sometimes reappears in the other eye, it is not likely to do so, after so successful an operation. Mr. Jefferson will have to wear a green shade for some weeks, and will not be allowed to read for a fortnight at least.

Wedded, But Not Won.

From the Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Free Press.

On Monday, the 29th ult., the nuptial ceremonies were celebrated between one, Dank Cameron and Jane Wright, all of Casner Township, Jefferson County, Ill.

After the marriage all was merry, as it was thought, and no clouds shadowed the happy hearts that beat in unison. Nought but the sunshine of love reigned; two souls had been blended into one, and in their happiness and enjoyment the world was forgotten. Such were the fancies and conclusions of the many friends of the parties; but there seemed to be lurking in the mind of the fair bride a vision of something different. She did not see all those pleasures and beauties that had been so extravagantly pictured for her. Another, it appears, had possession of her heart, to the utter exclusion of him whom she had so recently promised to honor and obey.

The name of this individual, who steps upon the stage to take so prominent a part, is Lewis Casey, a young man who had long resided in the same neighborhood. He, too, seems to have been smitten with the fair Jane—had seen the sparklings of sweetness in her eyes, and longed for the time to come when he could call her his own. Nor did he permit his spirit to droop because of the union of his Dulcinea with another. On the contrary, he renewed his vows to win, and put forth new efforts to gain his adorable. So persistent and earnest was he that he at last succeeded in convincing the lady that she had made a mistake and married the wrong man, and that the only way to remedy the error was to dissolve her connection with her husband, without awaiting the slow but sure process of the judiciary of the country, and fly with him to other and fairer lands, where they would have nothing to mar the blissfulness of their future. On the Tuesday morning following the wedding, Cameron awoke from his slumbers to find his better half had fled. He was not long telling of the wrong and outrage that had been committed, and soon the whole community was ablaze with excitement. Companies were formed, and every effort put forth to bring back the truant spouse. But of no avail was the effort. The fugitives had made good use of their time, and were then well on their way to Texas, having sold a horse at Richview and secured enough funds to take them through.

Where the French Indemnity Goes.

France is to pay Germany for the pleasure of being beaten in the late war, about 1,441,487,961 thalers—equivalent to say $1,000,000,000. Out of this France receives 86,566,000 thalers in payment for the railways of Alsace and Lorraine. The Imperial Government then gives to those persons and corporations in these annexed provinces whose private property suffered by the war, 36,700,000 thalers as indemnity for their losses, and spends 11,440,000 thalers in replenishing the railways with rolling-stock and other necessities. The families of soldiers belonging to the landwehr who perished in the service, have been liberally pensioned; 4,000,000 thalers was distributed among the leading German Generals, and at least 40,000,000 set apart as a reserve fund for the next war. After doing all this, and spending large sums for fortifications and other military purposes, a heavy balance remains, which is to be divided among the different States of the Empire in proportion to the number of men furnished by each.

Fires.

CLINTON, Iowa, June 20.—On Monday last the extensive flouring mill of Leach & Lodra, at Stewart, Adair county, Iowa, was destroyed by fire. Loss, over $10,000; no insurance. The citizens of the town at once went to work to subscribe a fund to assist the proprietors to rebuild. Over $5,000 had been raised at last accounts.

MONTREAL, June 20.—Bancroft & Shearer's livery stables burned last night. Thirty-five horses were consumed. Loss [illegible]